

The Spectrum Welcomes Prospective Students to Open House

S A C R E D H E A R T U N I V E R S I T Y

SPECTRUM

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Happiness is...



Sagi Assaf, Karri Sheldon, and Koleen Kaffan found a sunny spot in the quad recently to relax and soak up the warming rays of the sun.

Photo by Michael Champagne

Field House of the future

By Dean Connors

Sacred Heart plans to build an athletic field house in the near future. Discussion over function and cost began December 1990 at the Board of Trustees' meeting.

"The plans are very exciting," said President of Sacred Heart University, Dr. Anthony Cernera. He believes the field house to be a good opportunity for the students and the faculty to use. Athletic Department and the members of the Cabinet (in conjunction with the architects) developed the

See Plans, pg.7

Debate Team celebrates milestone event

By Dean Connors
& Kate Keegan

On Apr. 12-13, the Sacred Heart Debating team sponsored their first ever Debate Tournament. Sixteen teams representing ten universities all matched mental and verbal wits during the two day event.

Columbia took home first place in the final round beating out Fairfield University.

"The tournament was a major success," said SHU Debate Coach Dr. Gary Rose. "I was extremely pleased to see how well the SHU Debate Team organized the event. It speaks very high of the SHU students who put together such a complex and diverse event."

Rose founded the organiza-

tion in the fall of 1983 and hosting an APDA tournament had become a definitive goal for its members, according to Gerry Eckber of Public Relations.

The tournament began Friday afternoon consisting of teams debating on any two topics ranging from *foreign policy* to the *quality of life*.

After three rounds, the debaters were shuttled to the Hi-Ho motel before returning to SHU for the "Kickin' Bash" in the cafeteria.

Debaters as well as other members of the SHU community "partied" to the music of *Tlectralyl* well into the midnight hour.

The following day the teams went through two more rounds.

Then the final round took place resulting in Columbia's victory and attainment of the first place trophy.

Other awards included in the event were for public speaking, going to teams representing Columbia, Vassar, Wesleyan, and Fairfield U.

"I am absolutely thrilled to have contributed to such an enormously successful event," said Kate Keegan. "The quality of the debate was outstanding and we are so pleased to have had this caliber of individuals on our campus."

Institutions that competed in the event include: Columbia, Fairfield U., Harvard, Wesleyan, Amherst, Rhode Island College, Smith, Vassar, and Yale.

Premiering tonight...

A View from the Bridge

By Dean Connors
News Editor

Frank Speiser, a SHU faculty member, is directing Arthur Miller's play, "A View from the Bridge," as well as acting in it. The play, presented by the English Faculty, will run for two weekends (April 18-21 and 25-27) in the SHU theater with all performances

beginning at 8:00 p.m., except for a 2 p.m. matinee on Sunday, April 21.

"This is such a cut-and-dried, straight ahead play," said Speiser. Miller choreographed every emotion you should be feeling. And when you have the right kind of people (working with you), it's a matter of 'here it is, lets do it.' "

Some of the "right kind of

people" include SHU students: Chris Conway, as the first immigration officer; Paul Molnar, as the second immigration officer; Marlene Viera, as Cathrine, and an alumni, Vivian Garbutts as Mrs. Lipari.

Speiser plays the part of Eddie Cabone, a role he has wanted

See View, pg. 8

Networking the University

Digital grant takes SHU into 21st century

In conjunction with a grant from Digital Equipment Corporation, installation of nearly \$460,000.00 in grants for computer hardware and software began on April 1.

"We'll basically be looked at as a showcase site for Digital," said Director of Academic and Management Computer Systems, Vincent Mangiacapra. "When completed, this will make us (Sacred Heart University) the most sophisticated computing environment of any teaching university in the country."

Visible changes to the campus which can be expected by students will be the replacement of the VAX 750 and Prime 4050 computers with two Digital 5500 RISC system computers, an addition of 109 new computers, new terminals, more work stations and printers.

Behind-the-scenes installations will allow the entire campus to be fully networked so that every work or study space will permit a computer to connect into the network.

This will allow not only for people in one area of a building to share information with others in another part of the same building, but will allow for inter-building communications to take place as well.

"It will be all state of the art, and will consist all of fiber optics between buildings and throughout buildings," said Mangiacapra. "We'll probably be quite a bit ahead of other universities in the area of networking and it should really last us into the 21st century."

The partnership with Digital was entered into after an extensive process. Sacred Heart received responses from a number of major computer hardware companies across the country, and narrowed it down to a choice between Digital and I.B.M. Corp. Said Mangiacapra, "We chose Digital based on the hardware, software and networking capabilities as well as the amount of the grants."

Over a five year period, SHU is to receive approximately \$750,000.00 in grants for hardware and software, cable and installation and maintenance, according to Mangiacapra.

Current plans are to equip all buildings on-campus throughout the spring and will allow for the future hook-up of any new buildings

See SHU, pg. 3

Newsbriefs

Techniques of the Masters II

A video-conference with photographer Eugene Richards, will be presented on Thurs. April 18 from 1:00-3:00 p.m. in Music Room A in the Academic Building. Mr. Richards is a photo journalist whose pictures have appeared in Life and Time Magazines and the New York Times Newspaper.

His assignments have included the school busing riots in South Boston and a photo essay on women and chemotherapy. He will be speaking and answering questions via satellite hook-up as part of the Kodak "Techniques of the Masters" series sponsored by the SHU Media Studies Dept.

This event is free of charge and open to the public.

CLUB MTV move over

The Sacred Heart University Italian Club is going put on the ritz and turn the SHU cafeteria into CLUB SHU for the night. On Thursday, April 18, from 9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. you can dance to the hippest music and see the hottest sound and light show by ULTRA ENTERTAINMENT. Says club president, Sharon Miller, "every student should come and see the cafe like you've never seen it before."

The event is open to all students and tickets will be sold at the door.

Intramural weekend extraganza

It is time to get out your golf clubs, bowling ball and baseball bat because the intramural weekend extraganza is about to begin. The Alvin Clinkscales Golf Classic will take place on Friday, April 19. Tee off will be from 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. There is a scramble format and you can sign up as a team or as an individual. There are a limited amount of spaces so you must register for this event in advance by calling 371-7911.

Moonlight Bowling will be held on Saturday, April 20 at 9:30 p.m. at the Nutmeg Bowling Lanes on Villa Avenue. Again, you can sign up as a team of four or as an individual.

On Sunday, April 21, Co-Rec Softball, originally scheduled for scheduled for 11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. There is a minimum of three women per team, but individuals can register alone. There will be sandwiches and drinks available at this event.

Upcoming placement exams

All students registering for introductory math and/or English courses must take a placement exam. The placement exam must be taken prior to registration. Students will be placed by SAT scores and by the Sacred Heart University placement exam.

Students should register for the placement exams by calling the office for communication studies at 371-7810 or stopping by Room S220 in the Academic Building. Students can also register by calling the math offices at 371-7770 or stopping by the Room A204 in the Administration Building between the hours of 8:00 a.m. - noon.

Test dates are as follows:

Tuesday, May 14		Thursday, June 27	
5:30 p.m. Math	Room S209	5:30 p.m. Math	Room S209
7:00 p.m. English	Room S209	7:00 p.m. English	Room S209
Tuesday, September 3			
5:30 p.m. Math	Room S208		
7:00 p.m. English	Room S208		

Spring '91 Open House

The Spring '91 Open House hosted by the Sacred Heart University admissions office for prospective students and their families will be held on Sunday, April 21 from 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Events scheduled are:

10:00 a.m.	MASS	Chapel
10:45 a.m.	REGISTRATION	Cafeteria
11:15 a.m.	ACADEMIC & ACTIVITY FAIR	Gym
12:15 p.m.	PARENT & STUDENT SESSION	Schine/Hawley
1:00 p.m.	ACADEMIC & ACTIVITY FAIR	Gym
1:00 p.m.	RECEPTION & CAMPUS TOURS	Gym

Pagliuco encourages any student involved in any student club or organizations who are interested in participating in the Academic & Activity Fair, to contact her at 371-7880.

All-Mozart Concert scheduled

Celebrating the works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the bicentennial of whose death is being noted worldwide during 1991, the Sacred Heart University Community Chamber Orchestra will present an "All-Mozart Concert" on Sunday, April 21 at 3:30 p.m. in the Hawley Lounge of the Academic Center. The program is open to the public at no charge.

Sacred Heart University professor of music, Leland Roberts, who founded the Community Chamber Orchestra 21 years ago, will lead the group in the following Mozart program: Symphony No. 23, K. 181, Flute Concerto No. 1, K. 313, Serenade No. 1, K. 100 and selected Arias.

Guest soloists will be lyric soprano Cassandra Andreas, singing the arias "Ach, ich Fühl's" from The Magic Flute and "Batti, batti" from Don Giovanni, and flutists Suzanne Bona, featured in the flute concerto.

Is the Library the center of student life?

By Lori Bogue
Asst. Sports Editor

The use of a university library is one indication of the intellectual learning taking place on a campus. Are SHU students using their university library?

John Conway, head of maintenance, is in charge of renovations at the library. He said, "The library should be the center of student life because a university is a place of study and what better place is there to study?"

Assistant University Librarian, Mary Rogers said, "The library should be the center of life, especially since it's a commuter school."

On a recent Monday morning at 11:00 a.m., 12 students were counted at the library. Out of the total number of Sacred Heart stu-

dents, only one out of 250 students were using the library at that time.

Based on figures from several days of observation, not even two percent of the student population currently uses the library at any given time. In fact, library employees sometimes outnumber the students using the resources.

Patrick Paul, a Math and Science major, uses the library on a daily basis and has observed a smaller number of students using the library. Another student stated that he only uses the library because his teacher assigned a research paper.

Dr. Dia Habboush, chemistry professor and president of the Faculty Senate said, "When I go to the library, sometimes I find it almost empty. I have been observing that students are hanging out in various places, but not the library."

Dr. Marian Calabrese, an English professor said, "I feel that people don't take advantage of intra-library loans, and don't utilize the information available. Therefore short changing themselves and bad mouthing the library."

Dr. Calabrese continued, "Some students' frustration levels are low. They don't want to be researchers."

Dr. Habboush concluded, "It's almost like a waste buying all those books. I am not suggesting reducing the library budget, just that students are wasting a valuable resource."

Dr. Roberta Staples an English professor stated, "I've never found anyone in the library unwilling to help."

Rogers noted, "Students don't normally think of the library as the center of student life, but through time and effort that will change."

El Salvador through one man's eyes

By Sarah Gauthier

Last Thursday, April 11, approximately 25 people attended The Center for Ethnic Studies presentation "War, Peace and Religion in El Salvador" an open lecture by Dr. David S. Blanchard, O. Carm. American Blanchard is an cultural Anthropologist and a Carmelite priest. He studied with SHU's Dr. Gerald Reid at the University of Chicago.

Blanchard teaches at the Washington Theological Union in Washington D.C. during fall semesters.

During the second semester, from Dec-Aug, he works in a rural area of El Salvador called the Kalle Real, in the Arch Diocese of San Salvador, 9 kilometers north of the capital.

When in El Salvador, Blanchard is a professor at UCA, the Jesuit University of Central America.

He also does some pastoral

work in the parish and is involved in various projects and community activities.

In an interview before the lecture, Blanchard spoke of recent elections and the effect that they had on the people of El Salvador.

"There (were) elections this past March and they were terribly corrupt elections," said Blanchard. "Votes were found in the gutter! But even with all of the corruption there was significant progress in terms of people's representation."

There is a new feeling in the air of El Salvador, despite all of the frustration and stagnation he said.

People do not have the same attitude about progress that they had in the past. Before they would establish clinics and build wells only to watch them be destroyed by the army.

According to Blanchard, this is no longer so.

"There is now a strong sense of change," said Blanchard. "Possibilities of significant change are probably due to the changes tak-

ing place in the world in general."

On Nov. 16, 1989, military troops trained by the US army killed six Jesuit priests, their cook and her daughter on the UCA campus where Blanchard works. Although evidence points a finger at those responsible for the murders, Blanchard says nothing will be done.

"Nobody expects this case to be brought to justice."

But he did speak highly of the work ethic and hopeful attitude of the people of El Salvador.

Blanchard said that in order to financially survive, the people of El Salvador are going to find it necessary to turn away from merely picking crops.

The main crops of El Salvador are corn, beans, sugar and coffee.

Coffee is the principle crop of El Salvador. The process of picking it can not be mechanized, it must be picked a bean at a time.

"The world price of coffee is

See Blanchard, pg. 7

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Opinions about the Persian Gulf War

By Grant Walker, Ph.D.

In the midst of the recent Persian Gulf War, most S.H.U. students were probably quite supportive of the pursuit of the war by the United States. Their support is suggested by the results of a survey taken in classes from January 29 through February 13, a period of time that began about two weeks after the U.S. and its Allies began bombing Iraq and ended about a week and a half before the initiation of the Allied ground assault.

Questionnaires were presented to 755 persons taking classes at S.H.U. on behalf of the S.H.U. Applied Research Center.

The extent of support for the War varied somewhat depending on what aspect of the War was specified. For example, close to three-fourths of those in the sample agreed that, morally, the U.S. was right in its bombing of Iraq, whereas fewer than three-fifths believed that the U.S. Military was doing everything reasonable to protect Iraqi civilians. Similarly, almost 7 out of 10 disagreed with the idea that the War could have been avoided if the U.S.A. had waited for sanctions to work, whereas fewer than 3 out of 10 disagreed with the statement that

the U.S. Military was probably hiding some facts that should be made public.

Generally speaking, males were more likely to be supportive of the War than were females. For example, more than 85 percent of the males in the sample thought the bombing of Iraq was morally right whereas less than 67 percent of the females thought so. Similarly, only about 26 percent of the males agreed with the statement that the liberation of Kuwait could NOT justify the number of people that would be killed in the war, whereas almost 49 percent of the females agreed with the statement.

Questionnaires were filled out by 259 males, 472 females, and 24 people who did not indicate their sex. The sample selected available students in day and evening classes on the main campus. Members of the faculty in many disciplines made the survey possible by allowing the questionnaires to be distributed in their classes. About 35 percent of the persons in the sample were under 21 years of age, almost 34 percent between 21 and 24 years old, and 31 percent were 25 or older.

Most of those indicating the number of credits they were taking were full-time students (64 percent), and close to 80 percent of those in the sample were pursu-

ing a four-year college degree.

Very few of the people in the sample had close relatives or immediate family members in military service in the Persian Gulf, only two of the males and four of the females. On the other hand, almost 39 percent had some other relative, in-law, or close friend in service there.

President Bush and the top U.S. Military leaders received high ratings for their "job performance" in the war from almost every sample. Additionally, almost 94 percent gave high ratings to U.S. forces in the Gulf. Males were a bit more likely to give these high ratings than females. The U.S. news media were a bit less likely to be given high ratings, and a few of those who gave the news media high ratings wrote in comments indicating that they believed the news media were providing too much information.

Although those in this sample manifested general support for the U.S. war effort, fewer than 24 percent agreed with the statement that "If the war continues for more than one year, persons like yourself should volunteer for U.S. Military Service." Only 21 percent agreed that "The DRAFT should be activated requiring U.S. Military service of those of eligible age."

Statements supportive of the U.S. pursuit of the war

Percent Agreeing		
Males (N=256)	Females (N=465)	Total (N=745)*
Morally, the U.S. is right in its bombing of Iraq.		
85.2	66.8	73.4
The military capacity of Iraq must now be destroyed.		
73.9	72.1	73.0
Every American should now show support for this war.		
70.5	67.6	68.5
At this time it is wrong for Americans to protest the war.		
68.1	67.9	68.2
The U.S. Military is doing everything reasonable to protect Iraqi civilians.		
65.2	55.7	58.8

Statements opposing the U.S. pursuit of the war

Percent Disagreeing		
Males (N=253)	Females (N=464)	Total (N=740)*
War could have been avoided if the U.S. had waited.		
76.7	64.8	69.4
Oil is the real reason that the U.S.A. is fighting Iraq.		
67.2	66.0	65.8
In time, economic sanctions alone would have caused Iraq to leave Kuwait.		
67.6	56.9	61.0
The money spent on this war should be spent on other things.		
51.2	46.9	48.6
Liberating Kuwait can NOT justify the number of people who will be killed in this war.		
43.8	28.4	34.1
The U.S. Military is probably hiding some facts which should be made public.		
30.6	28.1	28.8

*The number of males and females do not add up to the number of all persons because some respondents did not answer the question on sex and because of the variation in the number responding to the different statements.

Back to basics at SHU

After eleven years of operation, Sacred Heart University's Basic Studies Program continues to enable unprepared students to study at the university.

Basic Studies Director Dr. Judith Miller praised the program. "It's a wonderful program," she said. "It has served Sacred Heart and its community very well."

Formed in 1979, the program responds to the academic needs of underprepared freshman, according to program literature. Dr. Anthony Cernera, president of the university, said of the program, "It allows us to work with students so they can reach their objectives."

Michael Bozzone, dean of students, pointed to the success of the program. "I support it strongly," he said. "It has a proven track record of success in retaining many students."

The Basic Studies Program uses teamwork for instructing students. On the basis of SAT scores, placement tests, and high-school records, students are grouped to-

gether for instruction and advisement.

Currently, four teams of instructors are working with the students. "Each team is composed of two English professors and one of the core course instructors," said Rosemary Gorman, an instructor in the program. The core courses are psychology, sociology, history and math.

In addition to teaching the Students, Basic Studies instructors meet individually with the students. According to Michael Sweeney, a Basic Studies instructor, "We work with the people for two semesters and provide academic and personal support."

Several students interviewed had mixed reactions to the program. Some said the program was helpful, but others were disappointed because they felt like second-class citizens, or because some of the courses they were taking did not apply to the 120 hour graduation requirement.

"I don't think I would have come here if I knew what I know now," said Elaine Mandulak. Debra Williams agreed. "When we came in, we didn't know what we were getting into," she said.

Michael Daskam praised the program, saying he felt comfortable because he knew that "someone cared."

Dr. Miller said, "This is just a place where people are starting. It has nothing to do with where they end up." She then added, "they often end up very successful."

On April 9, a panel of five Sacred Heart instructors will travel to Albany, NY for a conference where they will explain the Basic Studies Program. The panel consists of Dr. Miller, Dr. Thomas Curran (history), Dr. Steven Lilly (sociology), Mr. Edward Donahue (psychology), and Dr. Eleanor Whitaker (basic studies).

This article was written by Lori Bogue, Dean Connors, Frank Masroian, Chris Nicholson and Rick Ferris.

SHU in the year 2000

Con't from pg. 1

on or off-campus.

"There will be schedules set up to bring in a number of P.C.'s to set up various labs in the university...towards the end of this spring semester and continue through the summer. Towards the fall we'll begin to migrate our administration system over to the new hardware platform," said Mangiacapra.

"We would expect the network to be fully implemented and tested

by next spring," he continued.

Shirley Canaan, the manager of administrative computer services, said of the new Digital equipment, "They will be a faster machine and...(there will be) more terminals as well."

One of the goals of the installation is to have outlets accessible from any where on campus. "Every single space on-campus will be connected to a network," said Mangiacapra. "Also, this will allow for computer aided instruction (and will) help automate the

library systems."

Vice President for Finance and Administration, Dr. Paul Madonna, indicated, "This is a remarkable accomplishment for Sacred Heart University. We should all note the efforts of Vincent Mangiacapra and the Academic Computing Committee to accomplish this objective. With the continued support of Digital, I look forward to Sacred Heart University maintaining itself in the lead as a sophisticated academic computing campus."

Anyone interested in applying for a position as a section editor on the Spectrum Newspaper should stop by the office (S219) before Wednesday, April 24 to fill out an application for the position. Anyone is eligible to apply. Positions available include:

- Associate Editor
- Editorial Editor
- Sports Editor
- News Editor
- Features Editor
- Photo Editor
- Advertising Manager
- Arts & Entertainment Editor
- Copy Editor

SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY SPECTRUM

Volume 7, Number 21

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The culmination of a college career is an occasion that students and parents look forward to with great anticipation and trepidation.

Students have to look towards a life beyond college, which includes a job search in an economy which has been diplomatically called "sluggish" by some, "stagnant" by others, and "depressed" in more than one circle.

But before they even reach that market (not that they shouldn't have sent out resumes by now), students must first graduate. That is the culmination of the college career.

With little more than three weeks left in the semester, there is as yet, no indication of who the graduation speaker will be.

Last year's graduating class speaker, Senator Paul Kerry (D-Mass.) was not announced until the proverbial eleventh hour. This, and the fact that Senator Kerry was chosen with little (if any) student support, shows that somewhere in this University there must be a mechanism with either no respect for the students or with terribly rusty wheels.

What strikes us as most ironic is that SHU has the ability to attract, almost bi-weekly, high caliber speakers. This school year alone we have seen the likes of former Attorney General Ed Meese, Editor-in-Chief of Essence Magazine, Susan Taylor, and the notorious Joe "Batman" Clark, among others.

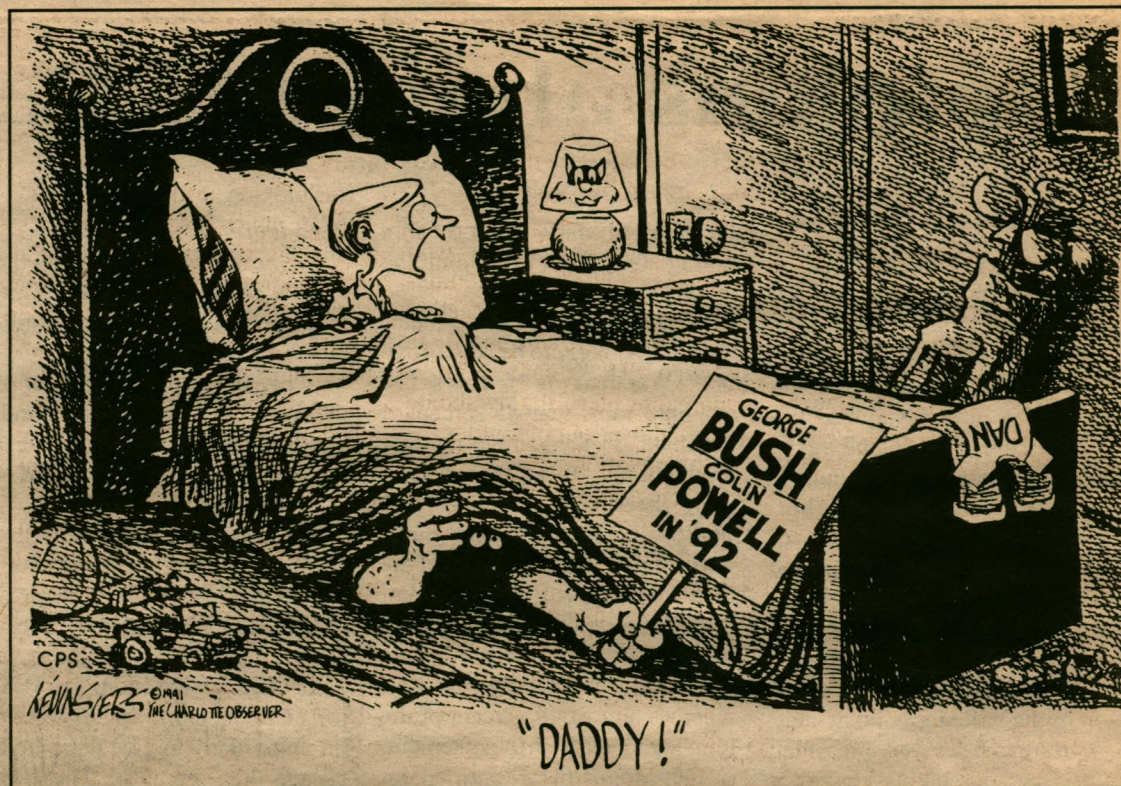
This week we saw a premier Constitution expert, Arthur Miller, and on April 26, SHU will host astronaut Col. James B. Irwin.

What's wrong here? Graduation is *the* most important ceremony of our school years, the most prominent ceremony in the media coverage of colleges, and in the hearts of all graduating seniors and their families.

Why is this most important event apparently given such little priority and apparently looked upon with such little importance when it comes to choosing and announcing the graduation speaker?

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Observations from beyond

By J. Broad

Well, we've discussed the whole dating mess, and we've also tackled this engagement thing, so I guess the next logical topic is — pregnancy. No, that's not right — I guess it would be marriage. I didn't really think about the logical progression of my last two columns when I wrote them, but judging from the overwhelming response from my readers (all two of you), my column has certainly taken a serious turn toward the matrimonial. Actually, no one wrote in or called me. To be perfectly honest, this topic was suggested by my mother, but hey, let's pretend someone took me seriously enough to believe me capable of foreshadowing future columns — work with me on this.

Anyway, mom says that this next column should be on marriage, and who am I to question the woman who only gave me one letter for a first name? The problem is: I have no experience with marriage. I certainly have had enough failed relationships to commiserate with the dating column, and I think my engagement column speaks for itself experience-wise. Marriage is a totally different concept. Even when I was engaged, I never thought far enough ahead to visualize myself being married. I mean, I flirted with the idea, we exchanged phone numbers, but I never thought I would be called on it. I always thought that getting married was something you did before you got

divorced. If you are Catholic, then getting married is something that you never did before you got an annulment. I do (no pun intended), however, have my parents and two married sisters as nuptial role models, so I'm willing to give a discussion of marriage a whirl.

My parents have been married for almost 32 years and, according to my mother, it has been the best 2 years of her life. I know that they love each other, but my parents have put some major holes in the theory that people get married because they have a lot of things in common. After observing them for the better part of 20 years, I have concluded that my parents have only two things in common: their children and their wedding anniversary.

I think that their marriage has gotten a lot better since my mother started to lose her hearing. You see, now my father possesses, as Bill Cosby calls it, the weapon. Not every man realizes he has a weapon, and no two are identical, but each man has one quirk in his personality that infuriates the woman in his life. My father's weapon works like this: he says something to my mother, she asks him to repeat it, and he repeats it **softer**. Therein lies the beauty of the male weapon, the female knows that he is purposely doing it to annoy her, but she can't prove it!

Over the centuries, men were forced to develop these weapons because women have more tools at their disposal in an argument.

You may see that as a chauvinistic statement, but if you analyze the fundamental differences in the way men and women argue, you will see it as a simple truth.

Men usually employ one of two techniques in arguments: they either try to beat their opponent into submission by sheer volume or they threaten violence against those with differing viewpoints. Neither of these techniques is very effective in a mixed-gender argument.

Women have so many more argumentative tools at their disposal, from tears to indignance to sheer rational thought, that in a battle of wits, many men are clearly unarmed. (I said many — not most and not all, so if you are a male reading this column, you can tell yourself that you are one of the few).

All of this talk about fighting brings us back to the topic at hand (no pun intended), marriage. From my observations of the married couples in my life, I have concluded that the key to a good marriage, in fact the key to any good relationship, is knowing how to argue. More importantly, it is knowing how to argue and not end up hating each other. State your opinion, argue, decide who has won, and then end the argument — no grudges. If you find yourself arguing constantly with your respective mate, realize that you would not argue with someone whose opinion you didn't value. If that doesn't work, repeat after me: "I'm rubber, you're glue..."

Funda Alp..... EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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Guest Editorial

Cigarette Policy Smoked

Sacred Heart seems to be warmer, and we assume this is from its own greenhouse effect due to a daily buildup of cigarette smoke.

Many people are tired of complaining about smoke in the cafeteria. When we see someone light up we just move to another table or leave the cafe, for it solves more than actually talking to someone (the dean, student government, etc.) about it.

A couple of years ago an attempt was made to restrict smoking to one section of the cafeteria, providing a section for non-smokers to sit and breath somewhat

freely. Few obeyed the rule. No one obeys it now, but the rule still exists.

There is a law in Connecticut stating that public eating facilities must provide a separate section for non-smokers to consume food. Although SHU's cafe is not a public eating place, the law should be carried over out of courtesy.

Is this situation typical? Yes, at Sacred Heart anyway, this seems to be the norm.

According to the Student Handbook smoking is not allowed, among other places, in the stairwells. This must be why there are ashtrays permanently attached to

the walls in most of the stairwells on campus, including the library, where smoking is also "prohibited."

Smoking in the hallways is another matter. At certain times of the day, one can walk out of a classroom and hit a wall of smoke.

Although we recognize the rights of smokers, we believe we have the right to walk through a clean-air hallway to arrive at a clean-air classroom. However, smoking exists in the classroom too, also against university rules. Even certain instructors can often be seen smoking in classrooms. Other places we have seen smoking against the rules: waiting lines,

restrooms, Hawley Lounge, storage areas, the auditorium, and places visited by customers and guests (every place on campus).

According to the Handbook, these restrictions are made "in compliance with Connecticut State Law."

So much for obeying the law.
M. Chris Nicholson

Editor's reply:

The issue you raise is a valid one and one which has been raised before.

When raised earlier this year, the issue was brought before the Faculty Senate for review and possible update of the current

policy which is listed in the Student Handbook. The Handbook also says that "faculty, staff, students and visitors are expected to honor the smoking and non-smoking designations ..." but unless people have memorized the designated areas there is no way to tell which is which.

Save for the placement of a sign in the foodline in the cafeteria, there are still no clear indications of smoking and non-smoking sections in the cafeteria.

There is a clear need for a comprehensive and consistent smoking policy on campus -- something this university lacks and doesn't seem to care to remedy

Letters

To the Editor:

As a Student Government Representative, it is my job to represent the students' voice. OUTRAGE is the only word to express the students' consumed anger. The drastic cut-back of Student Services and the "termination" of Henry Krell, the Vice President of Student Services position is in itself an outrage!

Students are being asked to pay 11.4% more per year in tuition, for a course selection that has been limited to its bare minimum, the proposal to drop our Pioneers down to Div. III, and NO STUDENT EMPATHY. I ask you, what justifies this 11.4% increase? Nine hundred dollars a year is a tremendous increase in tuition.

What makes this increase worse is that it seems the administration is offering NOTHING in return. We want justification now, not 10 years from now.

It has also been understood that the administration wants to change the image of the student body. I must ask what's wrong with the way it is now? This is a direct insult to each and every student.

The administration must evaluate things for the present, not make costly predictions for the future. They must step back and look at the damage done to the students here and now. It is time for the students' voices to be heard.

Todd Ross
S.G. Rep.
Class of 1993

To the Editor:

I was enraged after reading the News Brief entitled "Mom, I think I'm a Homo" from the April Fool's edition of the Spectrum.

This is an attack on the homosexual community regardless if it was intended to be a joke. One might call the article "literary fag-bashing" which is prevalent throughout our community. The funny thing about the article is that it reiterates the ignorance widespread in the heterosexual community about just how many gay people they are unknowingly

surrounded by.

As you may know, we are your hairdressers and your interior designers. We are your neighbor, political leader, bus driver and wait-staff. We are your care-giver at your medical emergency and your instructor from whom you earn your degree. We are your sports players, weight trainer at your health spa and the construction worker at the road-side.

We work beside you. Countless occupations employ us which may surprise you, but you may never know us by name. Instead

you laugh at us when we walk by, give a second glance because we express different views or beat on us because we are different than you.

Homosexuals, like the handicapped, the aged, people of color, those of differing religion, sex or creed experience prejudice and discrimination which needs to stop.

If you have ever been rejected, looked upon as different, felt an emptiness, pain or shame inside because you were being yourself, help bring an end to these experiences and accept gay people into your life.

Signed on behalf of all of us.

To the Editor:

"Dad, Sacred Heart's tuition is going up \$800.00 next year."

Silence follows. What could my father have said? Tuition rises every year. It's just the way things are.

As soon as the tuition increase was announced, protesting students could be heard all around campus. Even though negative comments were commonplace, I don't feel that most of these students really meant what they were saying.

Sacred Heart university is lucky enough to be stocked with professors and administrators who care for their students. In fact, it

has become noticeable to me, especially as an upperclassman, how devoted some of SHU's professors are to their students. For this reason, I as well as other students are grateful.

Of course I'm not happy with an increase in tuition, but like anything else, you pay for what you get. Sacred Heart is a good school, so we're forced to pay good money.

Frank Mastroianni



"A SEVEN-DAY WAITING PERIOD IS SIMPLY... NOT... POLITICALLY... FEASIBLE... RIGHT?"

The Student Voice

What do you think needs to be done to improve services and resources at the SHU library?

By Michael Champagne



Dave Steeves
Senior
Business

This library is okay if you're doing religious or historical research, but they don't have business periodicals. They should expand their periodicals and talk to professors to determine what's being assigned to students.



David Platt
Sophomore
Business

Basicall, they need more periodicals. They don't carry a lot of them. Also, a lot of the books are falling apart. The librarians and aids are pretty helpful though.



Denise Tragianese
Freshman
Business

A wider variety of magazines is needed. The books are fine - they seem to have enough books. I find everything I need and the librarians and others are friendly.



Patti Krofssik
Sophomore
Social Work

There's never anybody downstairs when you need to get an article that's on reserve. As for locating material, I don't have a problem; I just ask if I can't find something.



Helen Kekes
Senior
Business Management

I'd like to see more up-to-date books on business, economics, and social issues. Also a more up-to-date computerized file geared towards getting information efficiently, and possibly put the old stuff in storage or on microfiche.

Visible, energetic and dedicated to SHU

Dr. Gary Rose, Political Science

"I like the values and the work ethic of the students..."

By Rick Ferris

The face of Dr. Gary Rose is a familiar one to Sacred Heart students. Currently in his ninth year in the political science

department, Rose is consistently on the SHU students' favorite teacher list.

"I've decided to make this my permanent home and spend my entire career at Sacred Heart," said Rose. "I like the values and the work ethic of the students, and have a lot in common with them."

Eight years ago, Rose formed the debate team which competes against Ivy League schools and travels

overseas to world tournaments. What was Rose's highlight of his experience with the debate team? Rose responded, "To see so many students develop confidence and develop more personal skills that are associated with human growth. The central mis-



sion of the debate team is to foster growth," he added.

Prior to his teaching days, Rose served in the U.S. Army as border guard on the East and West German border. On the recent unification of Germany Rose admitted, "I never thought I'd see the day when they would tear

down the wall. In fact they were actually building a second wall when I was there."

Rose recently completed a book titled *Controversial Issues in Presidential Elections* which is scheduled for publication on July 1. The book will be used at Sacred Heart this fall for the class "Politics of Presidential Elections."

Rose received his Masters degree at Kansas State and his doctorate degree at Miami University of Ohio. He then moved on to Southwest Missouri State where he taught for two years before coming to Sacred Heart.

Rose concluded, "There's a lot about Sacred Heart I believe in."

Dr. Roberta Staples, English

"...as I walked in the door, I saw that the kids here were terrific."

By Catherine Gingerella

Whether you notice her in the hallway talking with a student, or see her in her office busily correcting papers, or listen to her reciting lines from "Antony and Cleopatra" in her infamous Shakespearean course, you'll notice one significant thing about English professor Dr. Roberta Lynne Staples: she is an entirely dedicated teacher.

In 1970, Dr. Staples decided to teach here at Sacred Heart University. Her decision was primarily due to the fact that she originally came from Fairfield, and wanted to come home after receiving her degrees from Russell Sage College (B.A.), the University of Virginia (M.A.), and the University of Massachusetts, Amherst (PhD).

Before coming to SHU, Staples had previously taught at Murray State College in Kentucky, and once she started at SHU, she liked what she saw.

"As soon as I walked in the door, I saw that the kids here were terrific. The kids up here are much more demanding than in Kentucky," Staples says.

When she's not teaching in the classroom or busy correcting papers, Dr. Staples keeps very active in a wide array of activities.

She loves the theatre and enjoys traveling. Some of her activities have included: attending three summer theatre seminars in London and Stratford, England with the Royal Shakespeare Company and lecturing in Japan on the position of women in the United States. She continues today to lecture and present papers at various colleges and conferences across the country. "I hate to be static," she comments.

Dr. Staples is currently involved with her new book, the first of hers to be published, entitled *The Company of Camelot*. Written in collaboration with her former professor from the University of Massachusetts, Charlotte Spivack, the book's planned publication date is August 1992. The book focuses on the eight major characters found consistently in Arthurian lit-

erature. The idea started about a year ago when

as she puts it, "part of a natural sequence of events."

"I was very lucky in the teachers that I had," Staples notes, "I would like to be what I have been privileged to experience; what I consider the best people in my field."

Not only has Dr. Staples been lucky in the teachers that she has had, but she hopes to do for her students what her mentors have done for her.

"I consider a teacher not just anybody who stands up in front of a room. A teacher is somebody who allows you to explore. They make you want to know more. They make you thrilled with the prospect of learning," she says.

What does Dr. Staples want to provide her students with?

"Learning to ask the right questions, find their own information, and to encourage, not just an intellectual curiosity, but a hunger to know more. If I can do that for one person, I've been a success," Staples explains.

Her future plans and goals include growing as a person, professionally and personally.

"I want to keep doing a little better with what I'm doing now. I want to continue to grow as a person, never to feel complacent or finally satisfied with things," Staples says.

When asked to sum up in one word what it's like to be a SHU professor, Dr. Staples smiles and says "Energizing!"

"I have been very happy with my academic life here at SHU. I've made a lot of friends and I believe in what I'm doing. It's very exciting. It's remarkable," Staples adds.

Energizing is a very appropriate term for Dr. Staples to use, as she is extremely energetic herself. This energy is not only apparent in her dynamic personality, but in her obvious love for and talent in teaching.

"I hope I make a difference," Staples comments, and she in fact does exactly that. For anyone who has taken a class with her knows that this is one woman they will never forget.



Saving Our Endangered Earth



Earth Day
April 22

During the presidential campaign of 1968, just years before the energy crisis, none of the three candidates considered the environmental issue worthy of a major speech. Simply put, no one in any position of leadership felt that the environment was in any danger of being threatened. At least, no one was doing anything about the inevitable threat.

Then Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin proclaimed April 22, 1970 to be "Earth Day," and thus began a world-wide movement to enhance awareness of environmental issues to take action.

Exactly what happened on this day in 1970? It was the largest demonstration in the history of the United States with more than twenty million flower children, politicians, Republicans and Democrats, students and grandparents, rallying in big cities and small towns to raise the national consciousness about the deteriorating state of the planet.

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To Our Readers



we really doing all we can?

In a *USA Today* poll last year, 71% of Americans questioned said they recycled newspapers, glass and cans and backed that up with their wallets by saying they would pay more for groceries in recyclable packages. Do you recycle? Would you pay extra at the supermarket? How about a tax increase that would be used to improve the quality of the environment?

As you read the rest of this special issue, we want you to consider this questions and realize that this Earth Day supplement was created and designed to educate you, and more importantly, move you to action. Start today by making it part of your agenda to save this earth. Because if you don't who will? Think about it - *who will?*

And at other campuses...

Universities in Connecticut and across the country celebrate Earth Day in some interesting ways

Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) - The Student Assembly is planning to have a campus-wide clean-up of its university's grounds. For more information, call 357-9411.

Southern Connecticut State University (New Haven, Conn.) - There will be an information booth set up by the university's Environmental Futurists in the Mouro Hall from 9 p.m.- 10 p.m. For more information, call 397-4000.

Northern Arizona University (Flagstaff, Ariz.) - Students have started a campus-wide recycling project involving all NAU offices, dining halls and dormitories.

Hendrix College (Conway, Ark.) - Students are seeking to eliminate polystyrene and dis-

posable plastic products on campus. Organizers instituted a global warming awareness campaign on the campus.

St. Olaf College (Northfield, Minn.) - Students have undertaken a major tree-planting effort on the college's 30-acre conservation reserve. Approximately 10,000 seedlings have been planted in the past two years.

Tufts University (Medford, Mass.) - Students launched a Waste Awareness Week to inform members of the Tufts community of how their lifestyles affect the environment. Students are also working with two area school systems to develop curriculum modifications to increase environmental awareness.

University of Hawaii at Manoa (Honolulu, Hawaii) -

Students trying to reduce the amount of polystyrene products at school established a "bring your own" policy in which students pay less for coffee when using reusable mugs.

DeKalb College (Dunwoody, Ga.) - To depict the possible fate of the planet, students constructed a 10-foot model of the Earth using aluminum and canvas. The continents were made out of crushed aluminum cans and the north and south poles were made of polystyrene.

Southwestern College (Winfield, Kan.) - "Cooling It on the Prairie" was developed in fall, 1989. Students give presentations at public elementary schools, pass out "Just say NO to Styrofoam" buttons and are conducting a campus environmental audit, which will result in propos-

als for environmental and energy changes in campus policies.

University of Puget Sound (Tacoma, Wash.) - Students are developing a comprehensive recycling plan, along with guidelines and cost analyses for implementing it. They are urging composting of waste and using recycled paper.

Worth Remembering... Last year at the University of Cincinnati

Students held week-long Earth Day events, including the building of an extinct species graveyard, displaying a home made out of recycled products and holding a "mud baptism."

Environmental action telephone hotlines



These hotlines will provide you with up-to-date information in an "environment" of complex and ever-changing laws. They'll also help you respond to an environmental emergency.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER HOTLINE

You can call this hotline to report accidental releases of any poten-

tially dangerous substances, including oil and chemical spills. Open 24 hours, all year round, (800) 424-8802.

CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CEPP) HOTLINE

This hotline can provide information on how well a community is prepared for chemical accidents. Call Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (800) 535-0202.

NATIONAL PESTICIDES TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Here activists can get unbiased information on the handling, effects, and disposals of any pesticides. Physicians can use this hotline to get help with toxicology and in managing poisoning by pesticides. Open 24 hours, all year round, (800) 858-7378.

ASBESTOS HOTLINE

If you suspect or know that your home or workplace contains asbestos, call this number to find out what to do about it. Call Monday through Friday, 8:15 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., (800) 334-8571, ext. 6741.

CLEAN AIR HOTLINE

Call Environmental Action's

hotline for legislative updates and information about how and where to write letters of support; (202) 754-4879.

PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER

This is the place to call for general information about the Environmental Protection Agency and its programs and activities. The center offers a variety of nontechnical publications. Call (202) 382-2080. Or write PIC (PM-211B), USEPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

Another casualty of war Gulf region seen as a 'ecological nightmare'

By Alice Chaves

The Persian Gulf War is now behind us - there will be no more scud missiles bombing in the air, but the ecological devastation of the Gulf region will go on for years, environmental experts say.

Almost 600 oil wells set ablaze by Iraqi troops in Kuwait are consuming 85 million to 120 million gallons of crude oil each day.

"...[it] could take up to 100 years for tides and natural water actions to flush the oil out."

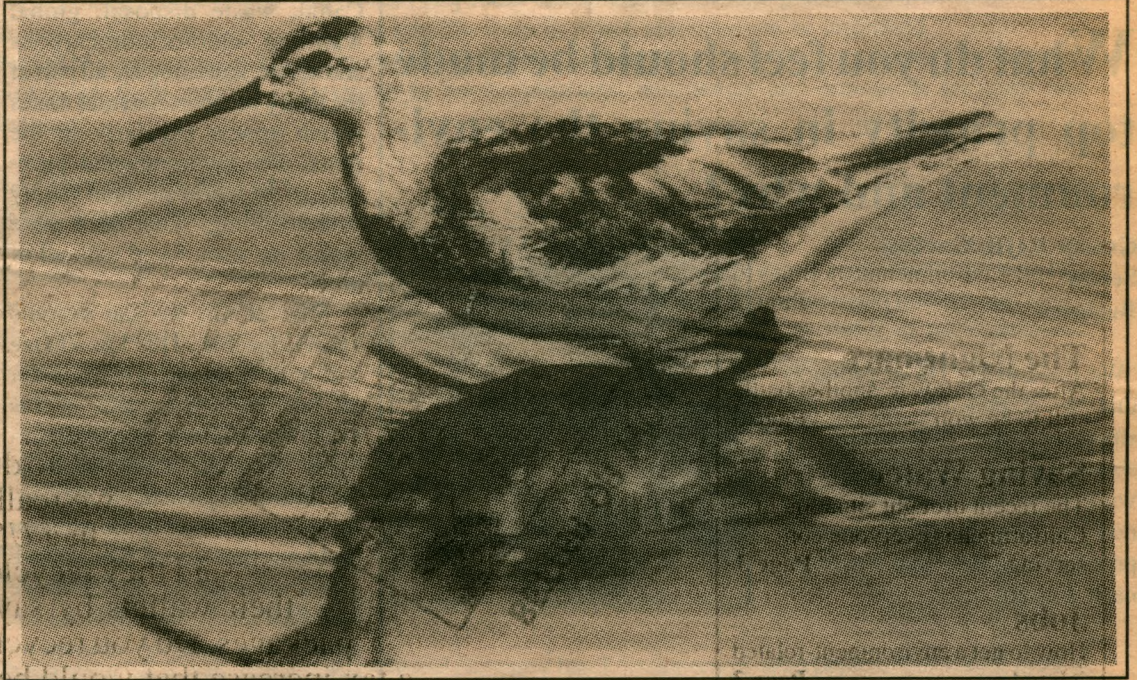
Dense, dark smoke hangs in a stinking, soupy pall over cities and farmland from Turkey to Iran that could reach northern India, according to Michael Renner, senior researcher at the Worldwatch Institute.

The oil-burning fires are also spewing tons of toxic chemicals into the air, prompting doctors to gear up for respiratory illness and farmers to fear for crops tainted by greasy rains washing cancer-causing particles from the sky. The three separate slicks of oil that have coated swaths of the Kuwaiti and Saudi coastline are threatening the commercial shrimp and fishing industries that are an important element of the economies of several gulf states. Also being destroyed are vast stretches of marine life such as rare corals, shellfish beds and plant life.

U.S. experts who have been contracted to blow out the fires with explosives say completion of the task could take more than a year - bringing only a gradual reduction in the thick, oily black clouds that have already reduced daylight to dusk in Kuwait.

In an article in the *Baltimore Sun*, Worldwatch called for a strengthening of a 1978 U.N. treaty designed to outlaw environmental damage during warfare. The organization's vice president, Christopher Flavin, said it may be possible to apply the multi-national agreement, signed by the United States and about 50 other nations, to exact reparations for environmental damage caused during the the Gulf War.

Initial projections said that up



Almost 600 oil wells set ablaze by Iraqi troops in Kuwait have taken its toll on the Gulf's wildlife.

Photo/New York Times

to 400 million gallons were allowed to leak into the sea, but the World Wildlife Fund said last week it may have been about 42 million gallons - still four times the oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez in Alaska. Saudi Arabia officials, meanwhile, have amounted to over 120 gallons, making them collectively the largest in history.

"Whatever the true amount, it's still a huge quantity of oil," said T.J. Gauthier, director of energy

and climate change at the World Wildlife Fund. "Because the Gulf is an enclosed body of water, it could take up to 100 years for the tides and natural water actions to flush it all out."

Since there has been no precedent for the burning of this much oil, no one knows the long-term environmental effects will be. "We have never had more than four or five wells burning at a time, so this is of a magnitude unknown in

modern times," said Michael S. Clark, president of Friends of the Earth, a Washington-based environmental group.

Most scientists say it is unlikely that the fires would have a global impact on the climate by darkening skies sufficiently to lower temperatures worldwide. But there could be a serious problem of cooling and rainfall disruption for farmers in the Gulf area.

Water Conservation from Connecticut to California

By Sarah Gauthier

Human beings need water to survive and we are taking advantage of a great resource. Figures have been estimated that on the

average we each use 150 gallons of water per day, according to the book *How to Make the World a Better Place* by Jeffrey Hollender. Recently parts of the country have been faced with severe drought situations that have given new

meaning to the words 'water conservation.'

For the past five years, California has been faced with the most severe drought in the history of the state. In the past year brushfires have been the cause of one person's death, destroyed homes (864 structures) and 197,000 acres of California's land.

Due to the depleted water resources in this dry climate, many homeowners have had their homes consumed by flames while firefighters were able to do little more than look on.

The forests of our planet are essential, they provide a respiratory system for the planet, according to Anthro Richard Kreed, author of *Cultivating the Tropical Forest*. Without these "lungs" we will suffocate.

Millions of acres of trees are being lost to various factors, some natural, some man-made. California movie and television production companies are currently searching for lush backdrops.

Now that reservoirs have depleted and water supplies dwindled, many towns and counties such as Santa Barbara and Southern Jaquin Valley have implemented mandatory policies restricting water use.

Millions of dollars are being spent on drought relief programs. In many sections (such as Berkley) 400 gallons of water are allowed per household per day. After the first 200 gallons of water are used

in each household water prices go up.

In the business sector, companies have been forced to further cutbacks despite the recent rains and most come up with new water conservation strategies.

In an article in the *New York Times*, International Business Machines Corporation announced its opening of a \$5.7 million waste water-treatment operation in its plant at San Jose, Calif. which will purify contaminated ground water on its 510-acre site. IBM currently needs 1.5 million gallons of water a day at the facility, and this new water-treatment plant will produce 770,000 gallons per day.

Drastic cuts imposed by California's water authorities have had a profound effect on other states and their businesses. People are being advised to conserve water in our area before we reach a state of emergency like California. Here are some smart cost-cutting strategies you can use everyday.

Some ways you can help:

Turning off the tap when brushing your teeth or shaving, this saves up to 10 gallons of water; taking shorter showers and shallow baths, a two minute shower uses 24 gallons of water and a ten minute shower wastes more than 100 gallons (baths squander around 40 gallons); and when watering the lawn in the late afternoon, the water has less of a chance to evaporate.

Every Little Bit Helps

Ways industry in California is helping conserve water.

Cooling Treatment Systems: One of the most common water conservation techniques, such systems employ cooling towers to recirculate water used in refrigeration and equipment cooling. Engineers have now designed ways to decrease evaporation, saving even more water.

Rinsing: In the electronics and metal finishing industries, components are commonly rinsed with ultrapure deionized water to remove chemicals. This water can be recycled, but carefully, as contaminated rinse water could cause components to fail.

Transporting Materials: Fruits and vegetables are transported from delivery trucks to delivery lines in water. The used water can be captured and recycled.

Pulping: The paper industry uses water to form a pulp, or intermediate paper product, that goes through a series of dewatering steps. Water can be recovered during dewatering, and recycled.

Irrigation: Nighttime irrigation, planting drought resistant vegetation, and using recycled water are conservation measures.

Better Sanitary Water Use: Low-flow sinks and toilets have become more common in industrial plants. Timed faucets have also helped save water.

Graphic/New York Times

Need a Job?

If you are looking for a job related in any way to the environment, then you should look no further than *Environmental Opportunities*, a monthly 12-page publication that lists hundreds of jobs with information such as background requirements, salary and job responsibilities.

The job listings are divided by subject areas, which range from business development and administrative positions to jobs for biologists, ecologists, teachers, graphic artists, agricultural engineers, data technicians, community organizers, graduate and post-graduate students and many more.

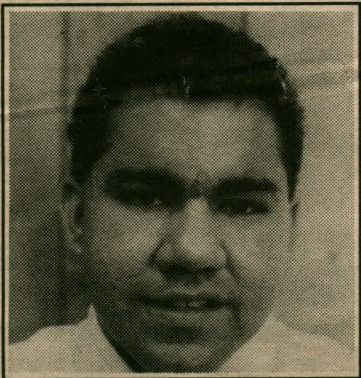
All you have to do is write to *Environmental Opportunities*, Sanford Berry Publications, P.O. Box 969, Stowe, VT 05672 or call (802) 253-9336. The cost of a single copy is \$4, with an annual subscription costing \$39.

Environmentally Speaking

What do you feel should be made top priority in saving the environment and why?

George Reyes-Gavilan
Senior
Business

"We have to get rid of products that are responsible for the destruction of the environment. We should replace disposable diapers with cloth ones. We have to start now because the environmental problem is worse than we originally thought."



John Biliski
Senior
Finance/Business

"I believe that our immediate area needs attention - like cleaning up Long Island Sound. If we don't stop polluting it, the Sound will turn into a dead sea."



Lucy Vicencio
Sophomore
Business

"Garbage is our biggest problem in our society. People don't realize garbage just doesn't go away - it has to be put in its proper place."



Ivan Mikolic
Junior
History

"I think recycling is the key priority. Not only does it limit pollution, but it cuts off the supply of new plastics and other recyclables that would continue to pollute the environment."



Susan Chop
Senior
Graphic Design

"I think cleaning up our surroundings like Park Avenue, Seaside Park, Fairfield Beach is vital. All the garbage gets into the water through the sewer, kills plant life and looks awful."



Photos courtesy of *Spectrum* newspaper

The problems we now face

By Dr. P. Snetsinger

Acid Rain, Chernobyl, Love Canal, waste disposal, global warming, chlorofluorocarbons and ozone, and smog are all part of the litany of environmental issues which appear regularly in the news. The environmental problems of the world are quite simply overwhelming. What can a mere mortal do when faced with all of this?

First of all, we can become knowledgeable. This knowledge will help us to understand better the benefits and hazards of this world and enable us to make intelligent decisions about issues in the future. At present we are confronted with some of the greatest problems that human beings have ever known and the dilemmas we now face rarely have obvious solutions. For instance, nonrenewable energy resources have been depleted severely and we continue to burn these materials at a rapid rate. In just this century we will have used up over half the fossil fuels that exist and during our lifetime, traditional sources like petroleum and natural gas will become scarce and expensive. Decisions about energy and other issues need to be made now, years in advance, in order to avoid traumatic change, yet we have no obvious alternative to traditional fuel sources.

Environmental decisions are rarely easy. We may be forced to make a "best" choice among only bad alternatives and these decisions may provide only temporary solutions to our problems. But in order to make these decisions intelligently, we must understand what the choices are and the implications of these choices. And there is no escaping these decisions. Things like the Greenhouse Effect, depletion of the ozone layer and energy problems are happening right now and are only going to become worse. Nearly three-quarters of the legislation now being considered by the U.S. Congress is concerned with technological and scientific issues. Mistakes are costly and not easily rectified. It is easy to pollute but cleaning up pollution once it is there is enormously expensive. So it is important for us to be informed and to be aware of what is happening.

Finally, it is vital for us to become critical. We not only need to gather and evaluate information and form opinions, but also to question what we hear and read. Even scientists disagree on many of these issues. In order to make critical decisions it is important to be aware of all sides of an issue. Is the danger of an accident at a nuclear power plant offset by the fact that the plant does not contribute greenhouse gases to the atmosphere? Is cutting down trees to make paper better or worse than the oil spills associated with the production of plastics? Is the ease of disposal more important than toxic pollution generated during manufacture?

Evaluation of the relative safety or desirability of something is often the culmination of such borderline decisions.

Many of the problems we now face have been decades in the making and they will not be solved immediately. The negative side of the technology and consumption which we have enjoyed is the accumulation of trash and toxic materials. Environmental problems will continue to be major issues for decades. It is no longer a question of whether we need to deal with these problems and whether we can afford it, but how to deal with them. The key is awareness and education and recognizing global responsibility in these issues.

Penny Snetsinger, Ph.D., teaches intro-environmental chemistry at Sacred Heart University.

The tragedy of throwaways

By Joann R. Mariani

I find it ironic that we refer to "litters" of baby animals. Every hour three to five million unwanted puppies and kittens are born; every year, over twelve million dogs and cats are homeless. People treat these animals, who have been specially cultivated as companions, like living refuse.

Take a long, hard look at this picture. These euthanized cats are the "trash" of one animal's shelter in one afternoon. Animals are housed in over 3,500 shelters in the United States. Few ever make it out. Only 15% are reclaimed by their owners or adopted by new families. Among the unadopted, the lucky ones are destroyed, hopefully by a compassionate human who try to make the animal's last moments as comfortable as possible. Still, every day thousands of young, beautiful healthy animals are doomed.

In areas where pound seizure is still legal (which, thank goodness, are becoming fewer and more far between) animals are carted off to medical research labs and product testing companies - but that's a whole other story.

I find it incomprehensible that people can casually discard pets that are no longer entertaining or "fun", as if they were toys that a child had grown bored with. Some semi-responsible owners guilty take unwanted pets - especially litters of animals - to the shelter or pound, where they try to believe that the animals will find new homes; at any rate, the blood is on someone else's hands. More callous people simply abandon their animals on the street and tell themselves, "After all, cats (and dogs) are used to living in the wild." That may have been true at one time, but we've domesticated animals and taken them so far from their original lifestyle that they are utterly dependent on us. And even nature didn't provide them with protection against cars, trucks, and other people. Only a fraction of abandoned animals make it to a shelter; the others die of disease, starvation, or being hit by cars. There are even "pirates" who capture homeless animals for laboratories. Perhaps the most frightening evidence of man's throwaway attitude toward other creatures is that unwanted litters of puppies and kittens are routinely drowned.

As people have caused this terrible situation, people must solve it. The most effective action is to spay and neuter animals without exception. It's not right to let a pet have "just one litter" if those baby animals are going to die soon after they are born. With a plethora of low-cost spay and neuter programs offered by vets and shelters, there is no excuse for not having your pet fixed. In San Mateo, California, it is illegal to let your animal breed without a license, cutting the volume of unwanted animals by 39%. Similar statutes are being discussed in New York and New Jersey. And if you're looking for a new pet, look no further than your local shelter or animal welfare institutes. Don't pay up to \$500 for a pet-shop pet; pound animals may be distrustful at first, but they make wonderful pets.

As you've probably already figured out, this is an issue that I feel strongly about, which is the reason that it's being run as an editorial rather than a future. Journalistic ethics forgotten, I'm talking to you person-to-person and urging you to take action to remedy the plight of "throwaway" animals. It's not only our choice, it's our responsibility.

Editor Alice Chaves
Graphic Artist David Ibarra

Writers

Alice Chaves, Sarah Gauthier, Kate Keegan, Joann Mariani

The opinions expressed on this editorial page are solely those of its authors and not of the *Spectrum* newspaper, Sacred Heart University or its community.

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Sacred Heart's recycling program

University is trying to save money and the environment

By Alice Chaves

Sacred Heart began its "Recycle for Life" program in December after a state mandate was issued banning nine different classes of waste materials from landfills and incinerators as of Jan. 1, 1991. These materials include office paper, newspaper, corrugated cardboard, glass food containers, leaves, metal scraps and food containers, storage batteries and waste oil.

The program, which is supervised by John Conway, SHU's Physical Plant Director and coordinator of the recycling program, has all Sacred Heart offices and classrooms with desktop units that hold colored paper and white and computer paper. In areas that produce large amounts of paper, bigger units have been placed. All recyclable items are picked up nightly by the nine members of the maintenance's department cleaning crew. They are stored in locked dumpsters in the university's south parking lot.

The cafeteria also participates in the program by recycling all glass, cans and plastic items. These

items are placed in another locked container behind the cafeteria.

The Stratford Baling Company, located in Stratford, is the university's official recycling company. They created the recycling program within the university and are responsible for the removal of recyclable materials from the campus.

Conway feels the success of the program lies in the cooperation of the Sacred Heart community. "It's unfortunate not a lot of people like to recycle and it is a struggle to get them to put the right paper in the right bin, but overall people are making the effort and the program is going well."

Around campus the opinions are mixed. Cheryl Criegmuss, a sophomore and intern in the student activities office, feels the program is going well. "In our office, we make every attempt to recycle our paper according to the guidelines," she added, "the only difficult part is when people come to the office and just dump garbage in the wrong container. That sets us back."

Senior Louis Johnson doesn't see a true effort being made by the

university. "There are no visible recycling bins in the cafeteria or the computer lab, which are two areas that deal with tremendous amounts of recyclable materials."

Another area with high volumes of paper is the mail/duplicating room. Says director Frank Matthews, "We handle about 5,000 sheets of paper on an average day and have all the recycling bins needed for this area. The program works great for us because it allows us to discard of the paper properly."

Chyai Mulberg, coordinator of the drug prevention program rates the recycling program a six, on a scale of one to ten. "I see people trying to comply with the program and most of the bins I see are usually filled. However, I would like to see more recycling of glass, cans and bottles at the university."

Conway sees the "Recycle for Life" program showing a 50% cut in the refuse bills which would be in addition to a \$60 reward for every ton of paper that is collected. Conway is expecting the university's first check for the recycled paper since the program's implementation. "I think we will

see a few hundred dollars from the recyclable paper we've collected," said Conway.

"The recycling program is about three months old. We want the

university community to work with the program and realize its importance to the university and the environment," said Conway.

What and how to recycle

	Recycle these materials	How to prepare them	Don't Recycle
GLASS	Empty, unbroken bottles and jars; clear, brown and green glass	Rinse, leave labels on, discard caps and put in recycling box	Drinking glasses, Pyrex window or auto glass, light bulbs
PLASTIC	Empty juice, soda, water, milk and laundry detergent bottles	Rinse, leave labels on, discard caps, flatten large items	Clear plastic bottles such as window cleaner, liquor or shampoo
CANS	Empty aluminum and tin food and beverage cans, clean aluminum food trays	Rinse, leave labels on and put in recycling box	Spray cans, paint cans, coat hangers, metal household items
NEWSPAPERS	Newspapers only	Tie with twine or put in paper bag and place on top of cans, bottles	Magazines, books, wrapping paper, writing paper, cardboard

Graphic/Bridgeport Post

So very deadly

During a beach cleanup along 300 miles of Texas shoreline in 1988, 15,600 plastic six-pack rings were found in three hours



Doris Alcorn

An endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal tightly constricted by plastic ropes in which it has become entangled. Seals and sea lions—particularly susceptible to entanglement because of their curiosity about examining floating objects—often become girdled by discarded plastic debris.

What happens?

Six-pack holders are virtually invisible underwater, so marine animals can't avoid them

Gulls and terns - birds that frequent recreational areas and dumps near the ocean-sometimes catch one loop around their necks while fishing. Then they snag another loop on a stationary object. Result: they drown or strangle themselves.

Pelicans catch fish by plunging into the water. Occasionally, one will dive straight into a six-pack ring. Result: the bird ends up with the ring stuck around its bill; unable to open its mouth, it starves to death.

Young seals and sea lions get the rings caught around their necks. As they grow, the rings get tighter, and, the animals suffocate. Some states now require six-pack rings to be photodegradable - which means they break down in sunlight after 30 days-but that doesn't deal with the short-term problems.

A mass death of green sea turtles near Costa Rica is attributed to their having eaten plastic banana bags thrown a dock

Today, synthetic nets, which neither sink nor disintegrate, can float for years, continually entangling and killing the marine creatures they encounter

Regulations now being developed by the Coast Guard that could be a major step toward reducing global plastic pollution

What you can do

Before you toss six-pack holders into the garbage, snip each circle with a scissors. When you're on the beach, pick up any six-pack rings you find and take them with you. Snip (or snap) them before you throw them away.

By Kate Keegan

Plastic six-pack holders-the rings used for canned beer, soft drinks, oil, etc.-have become an ocean hazard to birds and other marine life.

How do they get into the water? They're left on the beach by careless sunlovers and wash into the ocean; or they're dumped into our waterways along with tons of other garbage, and gradually make their way into the oceans; or they're dumped into seaside landfills and erosion or wind propels them into the water.

By Joann R. Mariani

Man is the Johnny-come-lately to the Earth. Many of the millions of species of animals have been here for eons longer than we have; and many of the species that once roamed the earth are now extinct. Today the possibility of extinction is not just a theoretical concept, but a frightening threat for many of the Earth's animals.

Between hunting for fur and other commodities, and hunting for "sport," over 250 million animals are killed every year. The African elephant may be extinct by the end of the century because it is killed so often for ivory. Up to 250 animals may be killed to produce one fur coat. All too often, hunters and trappers will kill an animal that wasn't the original target; up until recently, many dolphins died after they were caught in fishing nets intended to trap tuna.

You may have heard or seen that non-fur-producing animals like possums and raccoons will, when caught in a fur trap, chew off of a limb in order to free themselves; animals that are still alive when the hunter comes to check the trap are killed by inhumane methods such as strangulation or bludgeoning. And no one who's ever seen National Geographic films of baby harp seals being clubbed to death will ever forget the sight.

In addition, many animals are killed for "sport." A hunting license is for the hunter, a license to kill, and, to animals, a death warrant. For each targeted animal killed and retrieved, two there suffer wounds that are not immediately fatal, and bleed to death or



Humans must protect the world's wildlife

die from infection. Hunters will argue that hunting is necessary to maintain an ecological balance and prevent species from overproduction (rabbits come to mind) but Mother Nature handled that problem quite well for ages before guns and arrows came to be.

Remember: They were here before us. It is not man's prerogative to destroy the environment and hunt animals to the point of extinction. We may well save the earth's environment, but it's just as important to sustain the thousands of millions of non-humans creatures that share our world.

Did you k

The junk mail Americans receive in one day could produce enough energy to heat 250,000 homes.

Americans receive almost two million tons of junk mail every year. Forty-four percent of which is never opened or read. Nonetheless, the average American still spends eight full months of his or her life just opening junk mail.

If only 100,000 people stopped their junk mail, we could save about 150,000 trees every year. If a million people did, we could save some 1.5 million trees.

If just 25% of Americans homes used 10 fewer plastic bags a month, we'd save over 2.5 billion bags a year.

Your coffee filters and paper towels are white because they're bleached. The process of bleaching paper is responsible for creating dioxin, a deadly toxic which has been dumped into American waterways.

To make plastic wrap cling, manufacturers add "plasticizers," potentially harmful chemicals that can work their way into your food.

Americans use 3 million gallons of paint every day. That's over a billion gallons every year - enough to fill a lake 20 feet deep, four miles long, and 1 mile wide.

According to the San Francisco Household hazardous Waste Facility, paint and paint products account for 60% of the hazardous waste dumped by individuals. This includes oil-based paint, thinner, solvents, stains, and finishes.

Every two weeks, Americans wear almost 50 million pounds of rubber off their tires. That's enough to make 3 1/4 million new tires from scratch.

It takes half a barrel of crude oil to produce the rubber in one truck tire.

Some 240-260 million tires are discarded annually in the U.S. In fact, right now there are billions of tires clogging landfills space all over the country.

America's refrigerators consume 7% of the nation's total electricity - the equivalent of more than 50% of the power generated by all our nuclear power plants.

If all consumers lowered the settings of their air conditioners by six degrees, we could save 190,000 barrels of oil every day.

There are over 140 million cars in the U.S. According to the DOT, each is driven an average of 10,000 miles annually - which means that Americans drive more than a trillion miles every year.

Cars and light trucks emit 20% of this country's fossil fuel carbon dioxide - the key ingredient in the "greenhouse effect."

Cars are responsible for emitting 27% of the hydrocarbons that cause tree-killing, lung-damaging ozone smog.

Cars also cause acid rain by emitting 34% of the nitrogen oxide spewed out in the U.S. That's more than 7 million tons every year.

There are more chemicals in the average American home today than there were in the average chemical laboratory 100 years ago.

An acre of lawn needs more than 27,000 gallons of water every week, but Americans use even more than that; we routinely overwater our lawns by 20 to 40%.

Is your workplace eco-friendly?

You spend roughly one-third of your life sleeping, one-third at work and one third in between work and sleep. There's not too much you can do to curb pollution while you doze, and you might already be taking many positive steps to help the environment at home: recycling glass, cans, and newspapers, avoiding overpackaged goods, and taking string or canvas bags to the supermarket. But if you aren't doing anything to help make your workplace more environmentally responsible, you're missing important opportunities to help curb waste pollution and eliminating toxins from your workplace.

"But what can I do?" you might ask. "I'm just one little cog in a machine with thousands of gears. Besides, isn't my boss supposed to take care of things like waste and pollution, and create a safe place to work?"

In fact, you might just be a small cog in a big machine. But you can still start a movement that greases all the other cogs. Eventually, the whole machine may be humming along to a new tune.

Traditionally, most companies do not take action on its own; they don't do anything unless they experience fear or pain, fines or regulations, disgruntled employees or angry customers. That's why the initiative often begins with a "torchbearer" - like yourself - who starts a grass roots movement that eventually transforms a office into a lean and "green" purchasing and consumption machine. You might have to do a little math to demonstrate that environmentally sound purchasing, the frugal use of office supplies and equipment, and simple measures taken to cure indoor air pollution not only pay off ecologically, but can add to the bottom line.

Here are some tips on how you can begin to create a waste-free, non-polluting, non-toxic workplace.

Contact a local or national recycling or environmental organization for information on how to start a recycling program at work. For local information, contact Connecticut's Department of Environmental Protection office.

Reuse envelopes. Keep large envelopes you receive in the mail and use them for inter-office correspondence. Purchase oversized mailing labels so you can cover the original label on used envelopes.

When you have to respond to a letter or memo, why not just hand write a note on the original and return it to the sender? You'll save time as well as paper, and you may find that the personal response is appreciated.

Break the photocopier addiction. Ask yourself if the photocopy is really necessary. Most of us only photocopy an article for one or two key facts. Try writing down those facts - the exercise will not only save paper, but will force you to really think about the subject matter.

Buy in bulk. In general larger packages reduce the amount of packaging per item. Beware of the "Chinese Box Syndrome" when buying cartons of supplies: boxes within boxes within boxes. If you find that you've just purchased a packaged inside a package, write to the manufacturer, and let your supplier know your concerns as well.

Reduce paper waste by sharing newspapers and magazines with co-workers. It's unlikely that everyone needs a personal copy, or that everyone reads at precisely the same time.

Demand that your own company follow responsible mailing practices. These should include printing on recycled paper, limiting the contents of mailings, and using well maintained and appropriate mailing lists.

Return computer toner cartridges to a cartridge reclamation program. Both Canon and Hewlett-Packard (800-752-0900) have instituted reclamation programs. Both companies pay for returning the cartridges to plants that disassemble the casings and reuse good working parts in new cartridges.

now that...

Americans produce enough "styrofoam" cups every year to circle the earth 436 times.

Polystyrene foam is completely non-biodegradable; it just won't go away. Even 500 years from now, the foam cup that held your coffee this morning might be sitting on the earth's surface.

Chemicals found in pet collars include: Piperomylbutoxide (prolonged exposure can cause liver damage), DDVP (dichlorvos, which, according to Harrowsmith magazine, "can cause cancer, nerve damage and mutations in animals"), and carbaryl (which "may cause birth defects in dogs").

Each time your toilet is flushed, it uses five to seven gallons of water. That accounts for 40% of the pure water you use in your house.

If a family of four takes 5-minute showers each day, they will use more than 700 gallons of water every week - the equivalent of a three-year supply of drinking water for one person.

When used motor oil is poured into the ground, it can seep into the groundwater and contaminate drinking water supplies. A single quart of motor oil can pollute 250,000 gallons of drinking water.

Pollution from motor vehicles is responsible for \$40-50 billion in health care expenditures and 85,000 premature deaths annually in U.S., according to the American Lung Association.

If each U.S. household lowered its average heating temperatures by 6 degrees F over a 24-hour period, we'd save the energy equivalent of 500,000 barrels of oil every day.

Many energy projections forecast that the United States may have no oil by the year 2020 and the world supply will run out by 2040.

Each year we throw away 28 billion glass bottles and jars - enough to fill the twin towers of New York's World Trade Center every two weeks.

The energy saved from recycling one glass bottle will light a 100-watt bulb for four hours.

If you throw an aluminum can out of your car window, it will still litter the earth up to 500 years later.

Eighty percent of U.S. garbage goes to landfills, 9% is incinerated, while only 11% is recycled.

Garbage is so tightly packed in many landfills that natural decomposition caused by air and moisture is drastically retarded. Readable 30-year-old newspapers have been found in dumps.

One out of every \$11 that Americans spend on food goes for packaging. In fact, we spent more on the packaging for our food last year than American farmers received in net income.

Americans go through 2.5 million plastic bottles every hour.

About 1% of all of America's landfill space is occupied by disposable diapers. They can take up to 500 years to decompose in a landfill. Cotton diapers, which can be reused up to 100 times, decompose in one to six months.

Americans throw away 18 billion disposable diapers a year - enough to stretch to the moon and back seven times.

Americans produce 154 million tons of garbage every year - enough to fill the New Orleans Superdome from top to bottom, twice a day, every day. Fifty percent of this trash is recyclable.

Save your computer diskette boxes - they make the best storage bins you can get and they don't cost a cent extra.

Stop using styrofoam cups! Bring a ceramic mug to work. Make sure there are extra cups around for guests as well.

Urge your boss to purchase reusable coffee filters for your office coffee machine.

If your company has a full-service cafeteria, urge the staff to avoid plastic cutlery and disposable plates. If they must use disposables, insist on paper, not foam. If convenient, bring your own knife and fork to work.

Ask your maintenance staff to use environmentally friendly cleaning supplies.

Educate your coworkers about the problems of toxic office waste. Post a list of offending substances commonly found in the office, as well as instructions for their proper disposal.

Don't use air fresheners. At best they simply mask an odor; at worst they contribute toxins and irritants to the air pollution.

Make sure your office has a place to deposit empty beverage cans for recycling.

Request information from your office goods supplier about the post-consumer waste content of its paper products.

Insist that your company buy only recyclable paper products for the company's cafeteria and restrooms.

Share information with your co-workers. Get your company to publicize your successful efforts to create an environmentally responsible workplace. A newsletter devoted to a company-wide environmental issues would be the ideal medium for conveying information.

Use water-based markers whenever possible - they generally don't pose health or disposable problems.

Organize an eco-lunch. Once a month, invite a guest speaker from an environmental organization or consulting group to speak to your company during a lunch hour.

EARTH DAY 1991 GREEN PLEDGE

Because... our planet faces severe environmental crisis such as global warming, rain forest devastation, growing world population and water and air pollution...

Because... the planet's future depends on the commitment of every nation, as well as every individual...

I PLEDGE TO DO MY SHARE IN SAVING THE PLANET BY LETTING MY CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT SHAPE HOW I:

ACT

I pledge to do my utmost to recycle, conserve energy, save water, use efficient transportation and try to adopt a lifestyle as if every day were Earth Day.

PURCHASE

I pledge to buy and use only those products least harmful to the environment. Moreover, I will do business with corporations that promote global environmental responsibility.

VOTE

I pledge to vote and support those candidates who demonstrate an abiding concern for the environment.

SUPPORT

I pledge to support the passage of local, state and federal laws and international treaties that effect the environment.

Going, going, gone

According to the National Academy of Sciences, each year at least 50 million acres of rainforest - an area the size of England, Wales and Scotland combined - disappears forever. If the destruction of the tropical rainforests proceeds at its current rate of over 100 acres per minute, these forests will be gone before the year 2050-within the span of a single human lifetime.

A 100-year old rain forest tree has lifted in its lifetime 2,500 tons of water from its roots to its crown and provided 20 years worth of oxygen for a human being. Yet in the course of every hour of the day, we destroy an average of seventy-five acres of rain forest and every day of every year we permanently wipe out over 100 different species of plants and animals.

In the past 30 years, more than 40 percent of the earth's rain forests have been destroyed. Environmentalists fear that in another 30 years, there may not be any tropical forests left. The decline in tropical forest is due in part, to consumer demand in industrialized countries. For example, the United States obtains much of its timber from tropical forests. Each year, logging removes about twenty thousand square miles of these forests - an area nearly the size of West Virginia. Meanwhile, reforestation is proceeding very slowly in the tropics. In many places, ten trees are cut for each one planted; in Africa, 29 trees are cut for each one planted. The developed world's consumption of tropical hardwoods has risen 15 times since 1950; consumption in tropical countries has increased only three times. As loggers selectively fell commercially valuable tree species - which sometimes account for less than five percent of the trees in any given hectare (2.47 acres) they often destroy 30 to 60 percent of the unwanted trees at the same time.

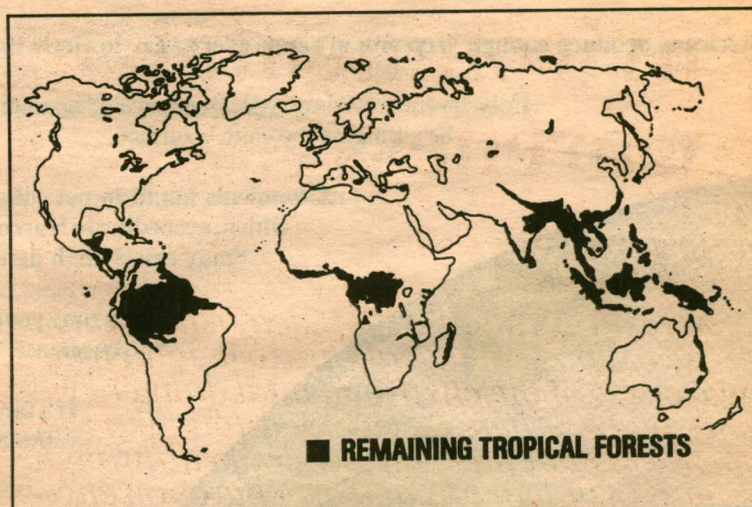
Buy a piece of rainforest

In the swirling mist of the Monteverde cloud forest in Costa Rica and in the minds and hearts of children in Sweden, Costa Rica, England, Canada, and the USA, a dream is taking shape. It is a vision of a series of "International Children's Rainforests" preserved throughout the world; rainforests saved by children for children, and for everyone on the planet, for now and tomorrow.

The first such International Children's Rainforest (El Bosque Eterno de los Ninos) was established near Monteverde in 1988. It presently contains 3,890 acres of virgin rainforest. In order to complete this preserve, they need

to add 12,000 acres. That is where your help is needed.

If you would like to make a difference in the battle to save our planet's rainforests, here is your chance. For \$100, you can ensure that at least one acre will be preserved as part of the Bosque Eterno de los Ninos for generations to come. You will receive a certificate in your name, indicating the numbers of acres you have saved. If you would like to contribute in the name of a friend, they will issue the certificate in that person's name. For more information on how you can get involved, Children's Rainforest, P.O.Box 936, Lewiston, Maine, 04240 or call (207) 784-1069.



Learn more about it

The plight of the rainforests needs immediate attention. We wish we could have devoted this entire Earth Day Supplement to this problem. So we have listed below the names and addresses of organizations who have committed themselves to preserving the natural tropical forests. We urge you to get in touch with them for more information on how you can help.

For a comprehensive review of the economic and corporate factors contributing to rainforest destruction, as well as what can be done to turn this situation around on both the grass-roots and global levels, order a copy of *Listening to the Forest: An Action Guide*, by Susan Meeker-Lowry and Erik van Lennep, available from Catalyst, 64 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Montpelier, VT 05602 or call (802) 223-7943.

Communicate your views on saving tropical forests to the agencies and development banks that provide loans to tropical countries. Write to: President, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20433; Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, 320 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20532; and President, Inter-American Development Bank, 1808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577.

If everyone just planted one tree

Ten thousand years ago, before agriculture, more than 15 billion acres worldwide were covered by forest. Today, barely 10 billion acres are forested. Between mid-century and 1980, the forested surface of the earth was reduced by roughly 25%.

In some places deforestation is proceeding at a runaway rate. In California, urban trees are dying or being removed at four times the replacement rate. Each year, 28 million of tropical forest are destroyed; some countries, like Nigeria, which once were large lumber exporters, have become net importers.

The interdependence between trees and human and animal life couldn't be more fundamental: We require oxygen and produce carbon dioxide (CO₂); trees and other plants require CO₂ and produce oxygen. Any significant loss in forested land directly affects the earth's atmosphere for other forms of life.

You'd like to plant a tree, but don't know how to begin? Try contacting the following organizations for more information and how you can help stop deforestation.

TreePeople
12601 Mulholland Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210

A private nonprofit that got a million trees planted in Los Angeles before the 1984 Olympics. Send \$10 for their book, "A Planter's

Guide to the Urban Forest."
Worldwatch Institute
1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036

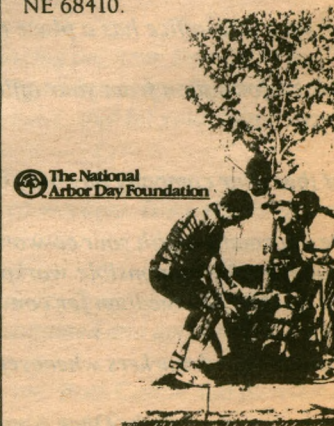
Their Worldwatch Paper #83, entitled "Reforestation of the Earth," is an excellent overview of the challenge. Cost:\$4.

American Forestry Association Global Relief Program, P.O. Box 2000, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Has a program to help plant 100 million trees by 1992.

Turn A New Leaf

You can turn a new leaf in your neighborhood, too. Join me and plant a tree. For your free booklet, write: Tree City USA, The National Arbor Day Foundation, Nebraska City, NE 68410.



OLD NEWS IS GOOD NEWS



The entire American paper industry was actually built on recycling. Beginning in 1690 when the first U.S. paper mill was established near Philadelphia, paper was made exclusively of fiber taken from cotton and linen rags. It wasn't until the 1860's, when the growing demand for paper products created shortages, that techniques were developed to use wood fiber in papermaking. Then the composition of paper began to change rapidly.

By 1904, 60% of American paper was made with wood pulp (although 40% was still recycled rags and waste paper). But by the 1930s, paper was made primarily with virgin materials. Even during the recycling drives of World War II, the highest level of recycled material used in paper manufacturing was just 35%. In 1988, Americans recycled about 24 of the 80 million tons we used - a 29% recovery rate.

SOME FACTS:

- Americans use 50 million tons of paper annually - which means we consume more than 850 million trees. That means that the average American uses about 580 pounds of paper each year.
- Making new paper from "old" paper uses 30 to 55% less energy than making paper from trees; and it reduces related air pollution by 95%.
- It takes an entire forest - over 500,000 trees - to supply Americans with their Sunday newspapers every week.

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

Here are the names and addresses of organizations that may help.

Paper Recycling Committee, American Paper Institute
260 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016
(212) 340-0600

They offer fascinating pamphlets on recycling paper for free.

Earth Care Paper Company
P.O. Box 3335, Madison, WI 53704
(608) 256-5522

Send for their recycled paper catalog to order everything from gift wrap to postcards. They also provide free handouts or will refer you to sources on organizing newspaper drives, recycling terminology, dioxin in papermaking and packaging. Plus Earth Care donates 10% of its profits to environmental organizations.

TAKE ACTION:

Don't throw newspapers out with the garbage anymore. Sort them from magazines that has a slick paper and coated covers which are not easily recyclable as newspaper.

Stack and tie the newspapers and take them to recycling centers.

Newspaper recycling centers in our area:

Fairfield County Newspaper Recycling Center
180 Watson Blvd., Stratford, CT
(203) 375-8000

Stratford Baling Co.
80 Garfield Ave., Stratford, CT
(203) 377-7491

If the market is right, they'll pay for your papers. So if you are part of an organization, consider a fundraising newspaper drive. More than \$100 million is earned annually by recycling "the news."

In the Forefront of Environmental Awareness

By Alice Chaves

There are countless of activists groups whose purpose and goals are to heighten the awareness of the environmental dangers we face today. When we decided to make this Earth Day supplement, we looked through pounds of pamphlets and brochures on environmental organizations and decided to highlight three organizations who truly have made great strides in making our world clean and healthy. They work around the clock to ensure the preservation of everything from the ozone layer to our drinking water. In the quest towards educating and literally saving the world, we salute them for their efforts and thank them for making every day earth day.

INFORM
Environmental Research & Education
381 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016 (212) 689-4040

INFORM was founded in 1974 by environmental research specialist Joanna Underwood along with two colleagues. It is a nonprofit environmental research and education organization that identifies practical ways to protect our natural resources and public health.

They do not lobby or litigate, but instead they focus on examining business practices which harm our air, water and land resources by pinpointing specific ways in which practices can be improved.

INFORM is supported by grants provided by more than 32 foundations and 17 corporations. This financial support helps them publish its research in books, abstracts, newsletters and articles in seminars and conferences.

Environmental Defense Fund
257 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010 (202) 505-2100

Founded in 1967, the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) is a public interest organization of lawyers, scientists and economists dedicated to the protection and improvement of environmental quality and public health. The members work towards responsible reform of public policy in the fields of toxic chemical regulation, toxicology, radiation, air quality, energy, water resources, agriculture, ozone depletion and the greenhouse effect, wildlife and international environment. They initiate legal action and litigation in environment-related matters; conducts environmental public service and educational campaigns.

EDF is equipped with a computerized service called the Environmental Information Exchange which provides state environmental organizations access to scientific, economic, legal and regulatory information.

Greenpeace USA
1436 U Street
N.W. P.O. Box 3720, Washington, D.C. 20007 (202) 462-1177

Greenpeace USA was founded in 1979 and currently has 1.5 supporters who believe that verbal protest against threats to environmental quality are not adequate. What they do is initiate active, through nonviolent, measures to aid endangered species such as placing boats between hunters and sea pulps. Their other concerns are monitoring the conditions of the greenhouse effect, radioactive and toxic waste dumping, and a comprehensive test ban for nuclear weapons.

Eco-Friendly Fashion

What designers are doing to try to make a difference



No one on 5th Ave. has been able to make an environmentally perfect piece of clothing, but fashion designers are working hard to spread the word on conservation and environmental awareness. According to Debra Wise of *Glamour* magazine, here are some designers at the forefront of creating eco-friendly fashion:

Esprit: "Our message to consumers - in our catalogs and on our care labels, even on the soles of our shoes - is buy responsibly and without wasting," says public relations director Celeste Alleyne. Working with Esprit's design team, the firm's Eco-desk, which investigates environmental projects and strategies, as come up with an alternative to plastic buttons: tagua nuts from the Ecuadorian rain forest. Sometimes referred to as "vegetable ivory," tagua nut buttons were common before plastic was available.

Body Glove International: This company, which makes wet suits, sportswear, women's swimwear and accessories, started an ecology program in the sixties and has continued to help water-quality projects. Body Glove invested \$50,000 to develop a product to absorb oil from the Exxon Valdez spill.

Hermes: The company's "The Year of the Outdoors" campaign raised over \$100,000 for environmental causes, plus \$50,000 for the Rainforest Alliance. "Hermes is not disposable fashion. People keep our things for

years and years, and then pass them down," says a company spokesperson. Hermes does not do animal testing for its perfume and all its skins are ranched.

Katharine Hamnett: "No more T-shirts," says British designer Hamnett, whose clothes are sold worldwide. She is organizing a foundation funded by clothing industry profits. "If everyone in the business would give 10 percent of their pre-tax profits, we'd be able to clean up the industry," she says. Hamnett hopes to have her ambitious plan in effect by next year. An expert on the environmental hazards of the clothing industry, she seeks solutions in programs like organic pest management for cotton growers and industry-wide chemical recycling. "The technology exists; we just have to convince producers that saving the environment will save money in the long run."

Ellen Tracy: "We are in a business that does a lot of harmful things to the environment, and we have to make improvements," says designer Linda Llard. She kicked off Ellen Tracey's environmental advertising campaign for fall by sponsoring a \$15 Nature Conservancy membership for each of her employees and donating \$10,000 to the cause.

Acid Jeans: an eco-headache

What does it take to get that perfect look of acid-washed denim in a pair of jeans? One half gallon of water and six ounces of chemicals, that's all. Well, *Glamour* magazine decided to investigate further and discovered industrial laundries in El Paso, Tex. that finish hundreds of thousands of pairs of jeans a month. They use fifty-seven thousand pounds of chemicals and three million gallons of waste water a week. Then the water sludge (chemical mud) used in the process of making those jeans must be treated before it's reintroduced into the public water supply.

According to Rick Galeceran, an engineer at the El Paso water utility, pumic stone used in the stone-washing process desgenerates and clogs the sewer system, interfering with the water purification system. "Chemicals and detergents also make their way into the system and rob the water of oxygen," he says. This year El Paso implemented a pretreatment program requiring laundries to treat their sludge before putting it into the public water. The utility has also begun to monitor the laundries' sewer line discharges and requires them to take solid waste to a landfill. "They're cleaning up but we're not satisfied yet," says Galeceran.

Musicians, CD's and the ecology

(CPS) - When music lovers buy Sting's new compact disc "The Soul Cages," they may notice something funny about the packaging.

Instead of ripping off the outer paperboard box and throwing it away, the paperboard box will double as the CD cover.

Indeed, much of the new music released by Sting, Phil Collins, Peter Gabriel and other musicians is packaged in different devices that are supposed to be environmentally saner than the paperboard "long boxes" that traditionally have encased compact discs.

"It's a wasteful package that only exists for the retailers' convenience," complains Robert Simonds, A Rykodisc, Inc. record company executive who founded a group called "Ban the Box" in 1989.

Ban the Box wants record companies to get rid of the "long boxes" that, he says, people quickly throw away anyway.

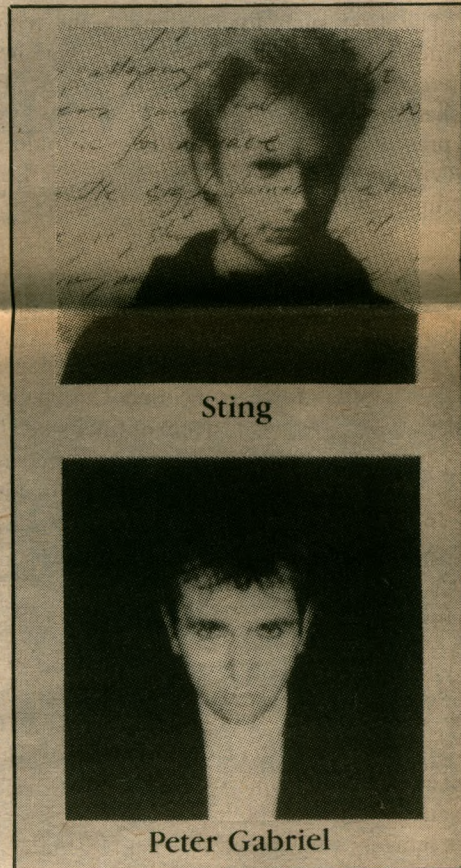
Some musicians have responded. Gabriel released his new album, "Shaking the Tree," in just its hard plastic cover, called the "jewel box" by music companies, and U2 has said it wants to do the same with its next album.

Yet not all environmentalists are overwhelmingly concerned about CD boxes.

"It's not something we've taken a stand on. There are so many other huge problems," reported Rusty Wood, an intern at the Student Environmental Action Committee in North Carolina.

Surprisingly, the packaging industry agrees with Ban the Box advocates.

"In the opinion of the industry, it is overpackaged," said Floyd S. Glinert, vice president of



Sting

Peter Gabriel

Shorewood Packaging Corp. and president of the Entertainment Packaging Council.

The people who want to keep the long boxes, Glinert explained, are the retailers who sell the discs to the public.

For one thing, the long boxes are the only place on which sellers can splash colors, images and messages to try to get browsers to make an "impulse buy" of any given album.

Also, the 6-inch by 12-inch paperboard box deters shoplifters, who might find it easier to steal the smaller jewel boxes.

Nevertheless, packagers are looking for alternatives, Glinert said.

One option may be Slide Pak, a new form of packaging developed by Shorewood Packaging Corporation which "works like a drawer at a desk" and will use two-thirds less plastic than current CD cases, Glinert said.

We Are Poisoning the Planet

By Alice Chaves

Industry, agriculture, and a society determined to clean, disinfect, polish and deodorize as well as rid itself forever of the nasty little creatures that we believe are determined to invade our homes - are producing some unexpected results, according to Pesticide

Up to one million poisonings occur every year-20,000 resulting in death

Safety newsletter by the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides in Washington D.C.

Their alarming figures show that up to one million poisonings occur each year with as many as 20,000 resulting in death; routine agriculture practice in the United States has contaminated ground-water with more than 50 pesti-

cides in 30 states; our poisoned atmosphere is expected to cause up to one million additional cases of skin cancer over each seventy-year lifetime in the United States alone; and at least 1,000 and as many as 10,000 landfills and other waste sites may now cost more than \$100 billion to clean up - the equivalent of \$400 for every U.S. resident.

The scariest fact about toxic chemicals are not even known. Sure there are chemicals in your bathroom and kitchen sinks, our garages and basements, but according to the research and statistics cited by the State of the World in 1988, "the U.S. National Research Council estimates that no information on toxic effects is available for 79% of the more than 48,500 chemicals listed in the inventory prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency."

Most household products such as air fresheners, all-purpose cleaners and window cleaner do not list the chemicals found in their products because the list is too long. So how are you suppose to know when you must buy one of these products? The first thing to do is to READ LABELS. If the label says POISON or DANGER, the contents are highly toxic. WARNING or CAUTION means

the contents are toxic but probably less than the former. NONTOXIC should mean safe - although use of the word is not controlled by any federal regulations.

PROFESSIONAL HELP

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
(800) 424-9346

The EPA publishes Household hazardous Waste, a free bibliography of useful references and a listing of state experts.

Citizen Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste (CCHW)
P.O. BOX 926
Arlington, VA 22216
(703) 276-7070

They will endeavor to to answer any line. They also publish two quarterly newsletters: *Action Bulletin*, which covers news items, state-by-state issues, legislation, events and special resources; and *Everyone's Backyard*, which focuses on local organizing actions, legal issues, science and technological subjects, and news from local groups that are fighting toxic problems in their communities. CCHW also supports the efforts

of more than 1,700 grass-roots organizations and 400 neighborhood groups through providing

support, technical assistance, research and educational programs. Membership is \$15.

NONTOXIC ALTERNATIVES

Air freshener

Set vinegar out in an open dish.

Drain cleaner

Pour baking soda or salt down drain, follow with boiling water.

All-purpose cleaner

Use ammonia and water; and soap and water; a little "elbow grease."

Spot cleaner

Old-fashioned laundry soap takes out spots on clothing; dishwashing detergent removes spots on rugs.

Silver cleaner

Soak silver in one quart warm water containing one teaspoon baking soda, 1 teaspoon salt, and a piece of aluminum foil.

Furniture polish

Use one teaspoon lemon oil in one pint mineral oil.

Window cleaner

Use white vinegar and water or ammonia and water; wipe with newspaper.

Oven cleaner

Use baking soda, salt, and water.

Floor cleaner

Use white vinegar and water, or soap and water.

ATTENTION SHOPPERS

We take it for granted that every time we go shopping, a store clerk will put our purchases in a bag. But do we really need the billions of bags we use annually? According to the Save A Tree Organization, it takes one 15-to-20-year-old tree to make enough paper for only 700 grocery bags.

PLASTIC OR PAPER?

PLASTIC

-Plastic shopping bags are often more convenient than paper - but they're not degradable (even the "biodegradable" plastic bags never completely disappear - they just break up into little pieces), and all plastic is made from petroleum, a nonrenewable resource.

-Plastic bags often wind up in the ocean and kill marine animals that get tangled up in them or swallow them.

-The ink on the plastic bags contain cadmium, a toxic heavy metal. So when printed plastic bags are incinerated, heavy metals are spewed into the air.

PAPER

-Paper bags are reusable and biodegradable, but they don't come ecologically cheap, either. Super-

market bags, for example, are always made of virgin paper never recycled because, manufacturers say, heavy loads require the long fibers in virgin pulp.

-Check the printing on a supermarket shopping bag - it might say "recyclable," but it won't ever say "recycled."

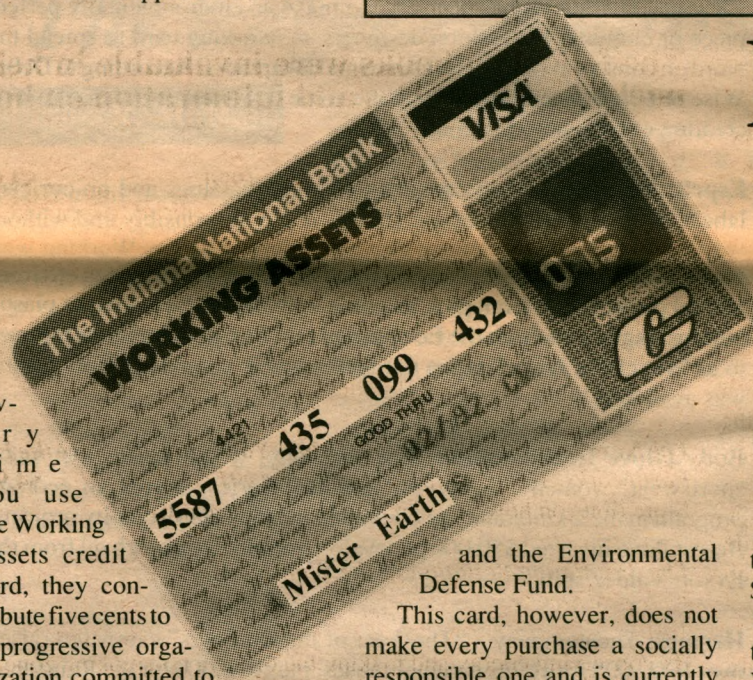
WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT...

Should you ask for paper or plastic next time you are at the store? Why not think twice before taking any bag if your purchase is small? If every American shopper took just one less bag each month, we could save hundreds of millions of bags every year. Even better, bring a cloth bag when you shop. For \$9, you can order a large washable canvas shopping bag with "Save a Tree" on the side. To order write, Save a Tree, P.O. Box 862, Berkeley, CA 94701.

When you go grocery shopping, try to use string bags. They're easy to carry and fold up conveniently. You get four grocery-sized bags for \$16.95, from Seventh Generation, 10 Farrell St., Burlington, VT 05403.

Every time you use the Working Assets credit card, they contribute five cents to a progressive organization committed to solving society's major problems - at no cost to you.

The Working Assets Visa card advertises itself quite aggressively as the first socially responsible credit card. When you become a cardholder, Working Assets contributes \$2 to a nonprofit organization working for peace, human rights and the environment. In 1986, \$32,000 and by 1988, more than \$200,000 were donated in amounts of \$3,000 to \$4,000 each to more than 32 organizations, including the National Coalition for the Homeless, Oxfam America



Plastic that's good for all

and the Environmental Defense Fund.

This card, however, does not make every purchase a socially responsible one and is currently competing with cards that provide the same type of support to specific organizations such as the Audubon Society and the Environmental Defense Fund. Mastercard and Visa also run their

to \$5,000 that can be increased to \$10,000; offers cash advances at 150,000 banks and provides all the standard benefits that most Visa card offers. As of January 1989, Working Assets had more than 100,000 cardholders. If you are interested in obtaining a credit card, please call (800) 522-7759 for an application.

The Working Assets also

Environmentally sound voting

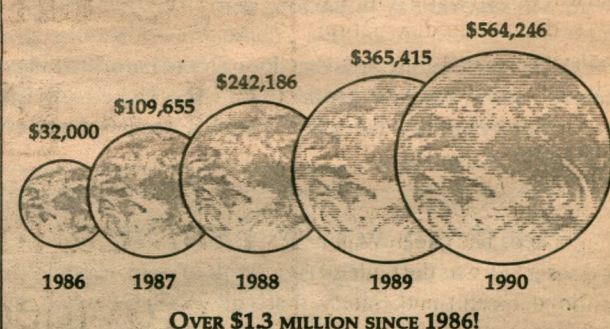
The League of Conservative Voters (LCV) is a political action committee that works at grass-roots and national levels to find support, and elect candidates to federal office who will vote and sponsor legislation to protect the environment.

The LCV's public education activities include publication of the "National Environmental Scorecard," the standard by which candidates for federal office may be judged on their commitment to environmental protection.

The League's board compiles a list of floor votes, co-sponsorships, and letter signatures that are most important to the environment. It rates members of Congress for their records on these issues. The "National Environmental Scorecard" is distributed to members of Congress, the media, and the public at large. Other public education activities of the league have focused on grading the presidential candidate's records on environmental protection.

To obtain a copy of the "National Environmental Scorecard," write the League of Conservation Voters at 2000 L Street, N.W. Suite 804, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-VOTE.

GROWTH IN FUNDS DISTRIBUTED



own "cause-related marketing" programs.

The Working Assets Visa card has a \$20 annual fee which is deferred for the first six months; it charges 17.5 percent interest on balances not paid within 25 days; carries an initial credit line of \$500

sponsors "Long Distance" which contributes one percent of your long distance phone charges to the same progressive nonprofit groups supported by the Working Assets Visa card. Rates are 10 to 30 percent less than AT&T's. Service is offered direct through U.S. Sprint.. Call (800) 669-8585.



By Joann Mariani

Ecology, like any other science, has its own technical jargon that may not be fully understood by the general public. Peter Jennings and Dan Rather toss about terms like "greenhouse effect" and "ozone depletion" without bothering to explain, in layman's terms, what these terms mean and what they mean to the average person. Here, a brief and necessarily crash course.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT/ GLOBAL WARMING

You're taking your last final on a warm, sunny May afternoon. When you get to your car in the parking lot and open the door, you're greeted with a blast of stifling heat. The sun's beating through your windows all afternoon has raised the temperature of the interior higher than the outdoor temperature, but none of that

heat has escaped back into the air.

This is basically, what the greenhouse effect is doing to our planet; the heat checks in, but it doesn't check out. The carbon dioxide that we breathe out in every breath and produce in large quantities when we burn fossil fuels like coal and natural gas, forms a blanket around the earth that allows the sun's warmth to heat the earth and holds the warmth close to the earth. This keeps the world warm enough to be comfortable and productive. But we are generating so much carbon dioxide and other warming gases that none of it escapes into outer space. As a result, the Earth's average temperature has risen by one degree in the last century, with scientists and environmentalists predicting that the earth's temperature may go up another four degrees by the year 2030.

The effects of this hotter climate would be drastic. The glaciers and ice caps at the north and south poles would begin to melt, and the excess water would raise sea levels by about three feet. Coastline cities like Boston, New York, Charlestown, and New Orleans

would suffer continuous damaging floods. The weather will become more extreme and more erratic, with frequent and violent tropical storms.

The sweltering summer of 1989 - the hottest on record - may be an indication of what is in store for us. Severe drought could change a productive area like the Midwest into a virtual desert, and the much-needed rain would fall upon the surface that isn't suitable for growing crops. Many species of plants and animals would face extinction because their habitat no longer met their needs.

The scary thing about the greenhouse effect is that it's already happening; we are committed to a changing climate. We can, however, minimize the damage and keep it from getting worse.

ACID RAIN

Imagine a storm in which it rained lemon juice. This isn't too far from the truth; in some areas, especially mountains, the acidity of the rain is approximately the same as that of lemon juice.

Every day our electrical power

plants, factories, and cars spew out noxious fumes into the air. Because they can't get through the greenhouse gases and escape to outer space, and they have to go somewhere they chemically bind to water molecules in the air and fall back to Earth as acid rain or snow.

This results in ecological disaster. Some mountain lakes have turned almost entirely acid, killing the plants and animals that live there. The acid water would also poison larger animals - including man - that depended on those lakes and reservoirs for drinking water. The acid changes the composition of the soil so that crops won't grow well. In fact, some scientists believe that acid rains have begun to erode the faces of the presidents of Mount Rushmore.

OZONE DEPLETION

It's a popular misconception that the ozone layer is something bad; actually, it's the victim in this situation. The ozone layer is a layer of gas similar to oxygen that floats about miles above the Earth and filters out the harmful ultra-

violet (UV) radiation of the sun. In effect, it acts like a beach umbrella for the planet.

The bad guys are chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) that are eating away at the fabric of the umbrella. These chemicals are used in aerosol cans, air conditioners, and polystyrene. Once we believed that these compounds were completely safe - after all, they're nontoxic and nonflammable. They are also nonbiodegradable, meaning that you will decompose before a styrofoam coffee cup does. These chemicals in the air erode the ozone layer and allow the UV rays to hit the Earth. There's already a hole the size of the United States in the ozone over Antarctica.

What does that mean for us? UV rays contribute to eye disease and weaken the human immune system, leaving us vulnerable to infection. But the most devastating result of harsh UV rays is skin cancer; the sunscreen rage of the last few years is not for naught. If ozone depletion keeps occurring at its present rate, it might someday be necessary to slather on SPF15 just to walk from your car into school.

First Earth Day

cont. pg. 1

Some of the more bizarre activities included a student bagging some dirt from his campus and putting the bag in a safety deposit box for a year to dramatize the value of the earth. Students at San Jose State University in California buried a car to symbolize the seriousness of air pollution, while others at Ohio University ran around Athens pasting "this is a polluter" signs on cars. Students in Omaha, Neb., wore gas masks to protest pollution. Citizens in West Virginia dumped five tons of garbage collected from a highway onto the steps of a county courthouse.

On a less drastic note, hundreds of thousands attended an ecology fair in Central park; Congress adjourned so lawmakers could attend teach-ins in their home districts; and all day the TV networks documented a nation coming to terms with an ecological nightmare.

As a result of these nationwide demonstrations, earthshaking changes were brought about. The Environmental Protection Agency was established. The Clean Water Act was passed, as was the Federal Occupational Health and Safety Act. Development of the Supersonic Transport was halted to cut air pollution, and the U.S. military was forced to stop using mutagenic defoliants in Southeast Asia. Overall, a new sense of awareness was established in this country, as people were finally waking up to the reality of the impact we were having on the world we live in.

Suggested Readings

The following books were invaluable in helping us make this Earth Day supplement. They are packed with articles and information on how to help our endangered earth.

The Recycler's Handbook

Earthworks Group, Earthworks Press, 1990

\$4.95

Great tips on how to properly recycle glass, metal, paper and solid waste.

50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth

Earthworks Group, Earthworks Press, 1991

\$4.95

Learn how to combat ozone depletion and the greenhouse effect, protect wildlife and control pollution.

The Next Step: 50 More Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth

Earthworks Group, Earthworks Press, 1991

\$4.95

More tips on how you can help to save the earth.

The Solution to Pollution in the Workplace

Laurence Sombke, Terry Robertson, and Eliot Kaplan

Mastermedia, Ltd., 1991

\$9.95

By conserving energy and making the office a no-smoking zone, you can make your place of employment more earth-friendly.

Shopping for a Better World

Council on Economic Priorities, Ballantine Press, 1991

\$5.95

This book rates manufacturers on the basis of their contribution to a cleaner world, a better workplace and community.

1,001 Ways to Save the Planet

Bernadette Valley, Ivy Books, 1990

\$4.95

By making small life-style adjustments like changing eating and drinking habits, separating paper waste and using unleaded gas, you can make a valuable contribution to save the earth.

Save the Earth at Work

Bennett Information Group, Bob Adams, Inc., 1991

\$4.95

On the boss's time you can help the environment by using recyclable paper and office supplies, turning off lights and using coffee mugs instead of styrofoam cups.

The Green Consumer

John Elkington, Julia Hailes, and Joel Makower

Penguin Books, 1991

\$6.95

Buy groceries, cosmetics, garden supplies, gifts, pet supplies, toys and furniture that are bio-degradable, energy-efficient and non-polluting with the help of this book.

All these books are printed on 80%-100% paper and are available at B. Dalton Booksellers.

We thank you.

The Earth thanks you too.

This Earth Day Supplement was made possible by grants provided by the *Spectrum*, Student Government and Continuing Education Council of Sacred Heart University.

We gratefully acknowledge your support and your firm belief that we could make a difference in helping people see that the earth is worth saving.

THANKS TO MODERN SCIENCE, THIS 12-OUNCE BOTTLE CAN HOLD OVER 10,000 GALLONS.



Recycling gave over 28 billion empties a fresh start last year. This year, with your help, more bottles and cans will serve over and over.



Help establish scholarships for environmental education by contributing to: The Environmental Challenge Fund, Radio City Station, P.O. Box 1138 NY, NY 10101-1138. An environmentally message from BBDO New York.

Blanchard believes industrial inevitable

Con't from pg. 2

one that Salvadorians can not live on," said Blanchard.

He believes industrialization is inevitable.

In the late 1970's early 1980's, work in relation to profit of El Salvador's workers was analyzed.

Blanchard said that they realized that the coffee growers could pay more for this fragile crop.

Workers started to unionize. Blanchard said that "the response of the growers was not good."

Anyone who was left behind, unable to flee from the violent wrath of the military and growers (both of which feared desperately any type of revolt) was killed.

The United States sided with the military.

"We aided the Military." Blanchard said.

"The people from this place (those who's families were attacked) formed the MPL Militia of Popular Liberation."

It later became known as the leftist group FMLN, Front Farabundo Marti, for the National Liberation.

This group seeks to gain military power from the Arena party that is currently in power.

A young woman, from El Salvador, in the audience believed that government was corrupt and would remain that way no matter who gained power.

Blanchard said that many the people of El Salvador felt this way.

He admitted that the FMLN were not "Choir Boys."

"A Salvadorian Leftist is like a Social Democrat," said Blanchard.

"The big question is: as these changes take place, is the United States going to allow them to take place or will they do what they have done traditionally and put a stop to them?"

Blanchard says that this is question he can not answer. We will have to wait and see.

Blanchard said that the upheaval in El Salvador is analogous to a horror flick or pornography.

"When you look at pornography, you aren't looking for a conclusion."

Blanchard said that the People of El Salvador need autonomy.

"It is the responsibility of Washington to change San Salvador, ban the pornographic war by presenting people with a dramatic conclusion."

Blanchard said his students, "Know more about New Orleans and San Francisco then they do their own country."

El Salvador is around the same size as Massachusetts. It is divided into 14 departments. Every Department can be likened to a county. 80% of the country is poor and 20% rich. Blanchard said that the rich remain oblivious to the happenings of the poor.

Plans for Field House underway

Con't from pg. 1

preliminary functions to accommodate this facility.

"At this stage of our deliberations, what has evolved is a mid-range size building at approximately 75,000 square feet that accommodates our current level of intercollegiate, intramural and recreational activities," said Paul K. Madonna, the vice president for enrollment planning and student affairs. "The real issue of growth of our athletic programs has not been addressed, raising serious concerns of whether the building is properly sized."

Kasper/TAC has prepared an outline report detailing these preliminary plans. The site plan provides one option for athletic field locations with a potential for the expansion of the facility to a field house.

The display prepared by the architects that compares this facility with others, shows that it is a mid-range, compactly designed building.

The building cost is estimated at \$6,750,000 plus \$4,100,000 for fields, site work, parking, furniture, equipment and fees. While the size of the building is estimated to meet current needs, questions of program growth have not been fully explored.

Slightly Off Campus...

Reach Out And Scare Someone

North Arizona University roommates Tom Grady and Brice McKeever got a surprise phone bill for \$31,000.

The bill, which Grady described as a package physically as big as "a phone book," included calls to Pakistan and China, among other places, U Magazine reported.

After a worried call to AT&T, Grady found out the bill actually belonged to NAU's business office, not him.

Community Outreach

A swarm of some 10,000 bees descended on and occupied Baton Rouge resident Maddie Mix's Buick as it went through a car wash March 7, and then refused to leave.

"The interior of her car was black with bees," reported car wash owner Gene Humphreys. "The ceiling of the interior was black with bees."

Exasperated after three hours of trying to tempt the bees to leave, Humphreys called in a beekeeper from nearby Louisiana State University, who quickly lured most of the creatures into a honeycombed trap.

No T-Shirts

Princeton University officials ordered two students to stop selling "Free James Hogue" T-shirts March 9.

Campus spokeswoman Susan Barbour said it was because the students didn't have prior approval to sell things on campus.

"I just think it's very embarrassing for the school," said John Parrass, one of the entrepreneurs.

Hogue is in a local jail on charges he had used a false name and false credentials to attend the school since 1989.

LIVE

in Concert!

Saturday, May 4, 7:30pm



Saturday Night Live's own

Dana Carvey & Mike Myers

"Church Lady"
"George Bush"

"Wayne's World"
"Dieter"

Fairfield University's
Alumni Hall

TICKETS ON SALE AT SHU BOX OFFICE

\$18 For All Students

\$25 General Admission

Call Ticketron at (800) 922-2030
or the Quick Center Box Office at (203) 254-4010
(VISA, MasterCard and American Express Gladly Accepted)

All Proceeds Benefit Fairfield Prep



Humanities Touring Group wakes up SHU

By Chris Conway

The old saying which states that history repeats itself was proven correct and shown vividly in the Humanities Touring Group presentation, "The Renaissance Era: Europe Awakens." In this, the second part of "the great eras of Western culture," written by Director Claude McNeal, a broad view of the Renaissance in Europe is presented through music, acting, slides, and dance.

The one act, nine scene play covers topics such as: "The Beginning of Christianity" and "The Divine Comedy," in which Dante's epic poem about Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven are acted out by Dante himself. "Lorenzo de Medici and Fra Savonarola" examines a Zealot and an art patron who converse prior to the Zealots' burning at the stake. Michaelangelo and Leonardo de Vinci represent the large amount of artistic genius which came out of the Renaissance in "The High Renaissance" scene of the play. The argument between "King

Henry VIII and Sir Thomas More" which started off the English Reformation highlighted scene V. The development of the "sonnet" from Petrarch's Italian sonnet to the

English sonnet, used most notably by William Shakespeare, is demonstrated in scene VI.

Scene VII, "Elizabeth, Queen of England," gives a quick history

of one of the era's greatest monarches. The very entertaining scene entitled "Commedia Dell'Arte" demonstrates the emergence of comedy and stock

characters in the Renaissance era. The final scene titled "Coming Home" is a wrap of the play as well as the Renaissance era. It describes the influences of the period on modern times.

All of the different elements of the play compliment each other. The acting and poetry mix well with slides and clockwork-like dance. The timing of the play is near perfect with the dozen or so performers acting out the roles of nearly one hundred parts.

The use of very few props is effective in making the audience imagine for themselves the setting of each individual scene. The period costumes and slides of art work from the period give a good tight overview of the many great things which came out of the Renaissance.

The music of the Cinquepace Consort seems to effectively set the tempo for the individual scenes as well as provide listening enjoyment before the play and in between scenes.

Altogether, "The Renaissance Era: Europe Awakens" provides an enjoyable perspective on one of history's most influential times.



The Humanities Touring Group, here staging a scene from the Shakespeare classic "Romeo and Juliet," recently completed its run of shows of *The Renaissance Era: Europe Awakens*.

Photo by Michael Champagne

L.L.Cool J. tries for a knockout

By Paul Molnar

It seems that in recent months there has been a stand still for most rap artists. There hasn't been any new recordings lately and the few albums out at the present time really aren't that good, but L.L. Cool J. seems to be making some progress with his latest album "Mama Said Knock You Out."

The album marks a change for L.L. Cool J. (James T. Smith) who has returned to a more rougher street sound on the new album. Using elements of older funk and soul in his sampling, Cool J. paints a harder image of himself that steers away from the sounds of his previous Top 40 success.

...he tries to paint the picture of youthful society...

The sound differs from his 1989 "Walking With a Panther" or his 1987 "Bigger and Deffer" releases. He still shows a softer side of himself on songs like "Around the Way Girl," but most of the

level, the album is not for everyone including some true rap fans. Other songs include "The Boomin' System," "Mr. Good Bar," and the funky out title track "Mama Said Knock You

Out" and they are loaded with his humorous lyrical style.

L.L. makes several changes that are noticeable on the album. His past works were always geared towards the younger audiences with themes of adolescent behavior, but on this one he

tries to paint the picture of youthful society today. Besides the commentary of his exaggerated social life this album contains some dance orientated soul-rap that is somewhat enjoyable.



"Mama Said Knock You Out" isn't that bad as far as most rap music is concerned, but is a far cry from some earlier albums that have really done well (L.L.'s included

). It's just a sign of another popular act that tries a different approach for a new audience. Rap fans might check it out, but no need to rush.

View From the Bridge

Con't from pg. 1

to play ever since he worked on the part in class at the Yale School of Drama in the 70's.

"I'm finally having my wish come true," said Speiser. "I fell in love with the character at Yale. We were going to do a full production there, but it was shelved. The desire to play the character never left me."

"A View from the Bridge" charts the collapse of a Brooklyn family due to the insane jealousy of over protective uncle Eddie Cabone. He and his wife have raised their niece as if she was their own daughter, and when she is drawn to a young illegal Italian immigrant, Eddie becomes en-

"The challenge is being

DRIVERS WANTED

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able to come up to the emotional levels demanded by the play... the anger, the anguish," said Speiser.

Other SHU students involved in the play include Robert Novotny and Anthony Stachowitz as illegal immigrants; Chris Nicholson, the stage manager; Amiee Schoenhaus, on sound; and John Petrafessa, on lights.

Those interested in seeing the play can call the SHU theater at 371-7810. Tickets cost eight dollars for adults and five for students and seniors.

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La Motta, Dente make Intimate Gestures

"Intimate Gestures," recent works by landscape painters Janice La Motta and Robert Dente, will open at Sacred Heart University's Gallery of Contemporary Art on Sunday, April 28.

The exhibit, which completes the Gallery's second year, will run through Thursday, June 6. The opening reception on April 28 is scheduled from 1 to 4 p.m.

The artists, both from the Hartford area, are well established as contemporary painters who specialize in personal, introspective landscapes. Both deal with the formal structure of a foreground, middle ground and background, with a distinct horizon line, but they have stylized the traditional elements. Textures are built in with gestures that indicate the hand or brushstroke.

"Their work is about texture, light, and form. It evokes certain emotions from the viewer," said Sophia Gevas, the Gallery's director. "There is a sense of isolation to their work, a feeling of peace and calm."

La Motta scratches or gouges through layers of paint to create a surface filled with residual color. Her landscapes are serene yet filled with light as though

washed clean of human intrusion.

In Dente's monotypes, texture is created by scratched areas that lack color; the artist paints over the monotypes with dark, rich hues. His works feel like bleak, sunless days or those moments after dusk that speak of the earth. There is a sense of the dark, mysterious side of life.

La Motta, from Farmington, has exhibited her work throughout Connecticut and has received several awards. "La Motta's impressionistic Italian landscapes are an exotic mix of fresh air and pastoral mood," wrote one critic recently.

She recently relinquished her position as curator of the New Britain Museum of American Art to focus on her painting career. La Motta earned a BFA from the Hartford Art School at the University of Hartford.

Dente, who lives in West Hartford, "captures the poetic feeling of twilight and dusk" in his work, according to one critic. "(His) view of nature is visionary." Dente's painting—and sculpture—have been featured in several exhibitions in Brazil as well as in Connecticut.



Bound to a pier - Hog River

Robert Dente, 1991

He graduated magna cum laude from the Hartford Art School in the 1970's, and in 1989-90, received the National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship for works on paper.

La Motta and Dente will present a slide lecture in the Sacred Heart University Faculty Lounge on Tuesday, April 30 beginning at 7 p.m. They will discuss their techniques and sources

of inspiration. A reception will follow in the Gallery.

The Gallery of Contemporary Art's hours are noon-7:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and noon-4 p.m. on Sunday.

American Premier is a no show

By Dean Connors
News Editor

This year, Sacred Heart's theater was going to have a project called the American Premier Series, in conjunction with Lester Osterman a Broadway producer and Mark Graham. The theater would have professionals work with students in original shows destined for Broadway.

But there is no American

Premier Series this year.

"We had put the deal together that we were going to do four pre-Broadway shows over the course of the year," said Fred Sailer, SHU theater coordinator. "They would be with name actors, name directors and students involved in every level of the show."

Sailer claims that because of the invasion of Kuwait and a depressed economy, investors have backed out, which made the

funding for the project impossible.

"It may very well happen next year," said Sailer. "But the condition of the economy and the war got in the way of it."

Another explanation was stated by a source that wishes to remain anonymous.

"The war really had nothing to do with failure of the project," said the source.

The person said that Osterman and Graham took their project to the Good Speed Opera House instead of SHU because the facilities are better and it receives a larger and better mixed audience.

SHU's theater is not of high quality according to the source. And because of this, Osterman and Graham decided to use the

opera house over SHU's facility.

Dr. Paul K. Madonna, vice president for finance and administration, (who was working with Sailer on the project) was not available for comment.

Osterman and Graham were not able to be reached for comment.

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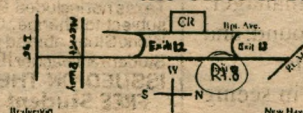
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THIS WEEK SHU Offers...

18 Spirituality of John Henry Newman, Cyril O'Regan, speaker. Sponsored by the Philosophy Club. Faculty Lounge, 7:30 p.m. Contact: Dr. Edward Papa, 371-7965.

A View from a Bridge, English Department Spring Production, Theatre, 8 p.m. Contact: 374-2777.

20 Alumni Career Conference, Hawley Lounge, 8:30 a.m. Admission: \$15, Contact Laurie Bellico, 371-7861.

Woman's Softball. Keene State at Home, 1 p.m. Contact: 371-7827.

A View from a Bridge, English Department Spring Production, Theatre, 8 p.m. Contact: 374-2777.

MASS, Hawley Lounge, 11 a.m., Contact: 371-7955.

21 Spring Open House, hosted by Admissions, campus-wide, 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Contact: Karen Pagliuco, 371-7880.

All-Mozart Concert, University Chamber Orchestra, Hawley Lounge, 3:30 p.m. Contact Leland Roberts, 371-7731.

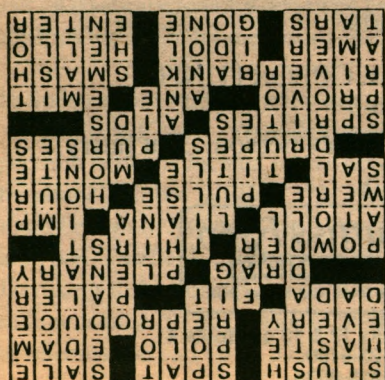
A View from a Bridge, English Department Spring Production, 2 p.m. Contact: 374-2777.

23 Faculty Senate Meeting, Faculty Lounge, 11 a.m., Contact: Dr. Dhia Habboush, 371-7933.

24 STUDENT GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS FOR REPRESENTATIVES AND CLASS OFFICERS, Contact Tom Kelly, 371-7969.

Induction of new members, Delta Epsilon Sigma, National Catholic Honor Society, Dr. Ann Raja, director of Honors Program, College of New Rochelle, speaker, Hawley Lounge, Project SMARTNET/SMART Center, Schine Auditorium, 4 p.m. Contact: 371-7793.

PUZZLE SOLUTION



The Weekly Crossword Puzzle

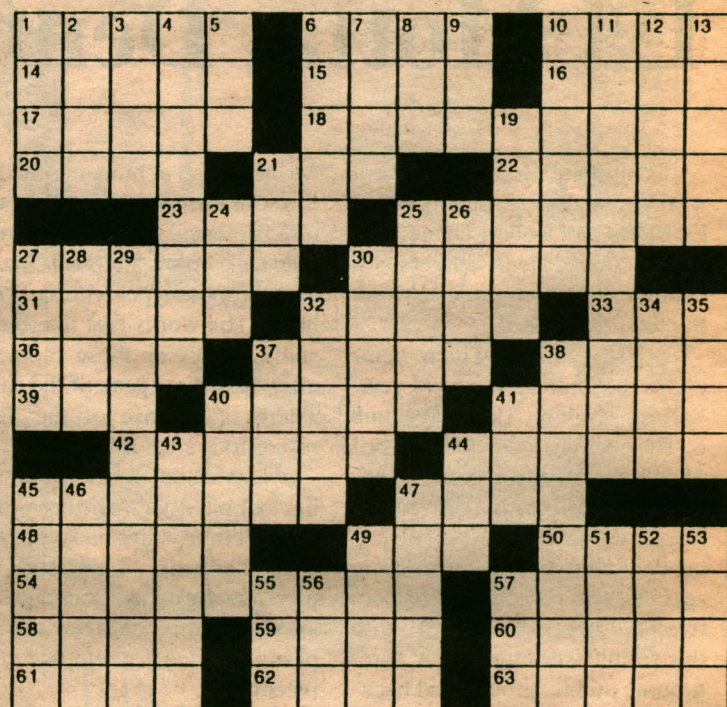
ACROSS

- 1 Mire
- 6 Quarrel
- 10 Retail event
- 14 Hurry
- 15 Water sport
- 16 Cheese
- 17 Each
- 18 Propagate
- 20 Art style
- 21 Proper
- 22 Less colorful
- 23 — race
- 25 Full
- 27 Cosmetic
- 30 Dry feeling
- 31 Small island
- 32 Woody vine
- 33 Mischievous one
- 36 Existed
- 37 Throb
- 38 Time period
- 39 "My Gal —"
- 40 Appellation
- 41 Card game
- 42 Some fruits
- 44 Money
- 45 Gobblins' kin
- 47 — and abets
- 48 Utah city
- 49 Chemical suffix
- 50 Exude
- 54 Levee
- 57 Shatter
- 58 Neighbor of Can.

DOWN

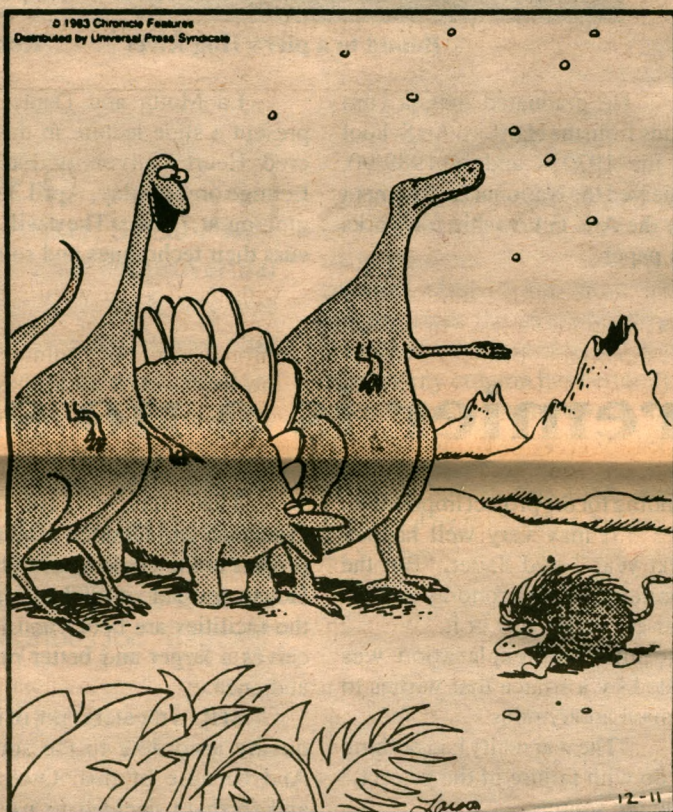
- 1 Discard
- 2 Molled rock
- 3 Secondhand
- 4 Sit astride
- 5 " —, Rubel"
- 6 Small piece of bush
- 7 — laureate
- 8 Mont Blanc, e.g.
- 9 Rocky peak
- 10 Some autos
- 11 Flatteries
- 12 Shoe tier
- 13 An abrasive
- 19 "Carmen," e.g.
- 21 Distant
- 24 Electric unit
- 25 Facet
- 26 Football group
- 27 Touches clumsily
- 28 Great Barrier Island
- 29 Wide traveler
- 30 Plows
- 32 Instruments
- 34 Voiceless
- 35 Corp. VIP
- 37 Whistle's kin

- 38 "The Four — of the Apocalypse"
- 40 Teacher
- 41 Slander
- 43 Peace and Pecos
- 44 Baked item
- 45 Small herring
- 46 — donna
- 47 Body joint
- 49 Manana
- 51 Beer ingredient
- 52 Emerald —
- 53 Norse god
- 55 Great
- 56 Fuss
- 57 Female



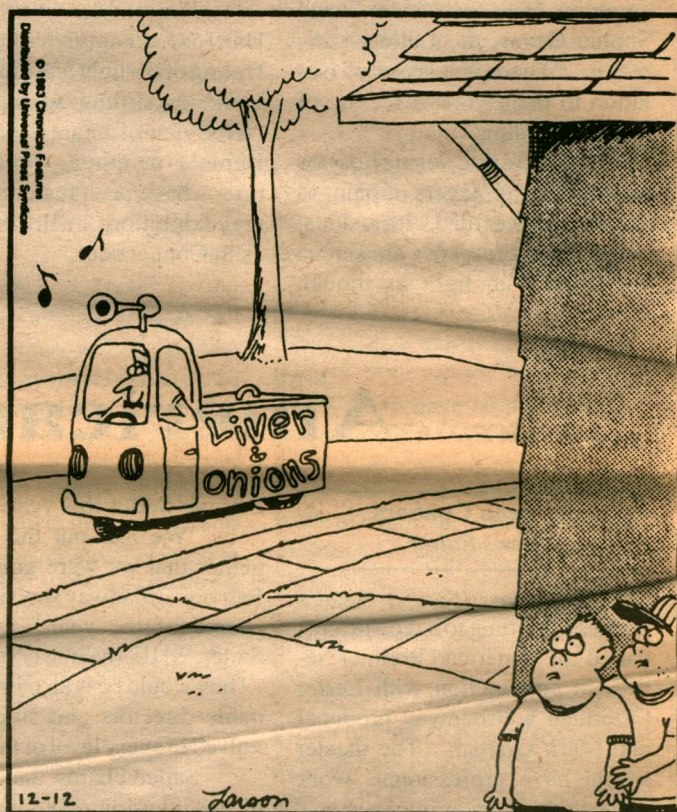
THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



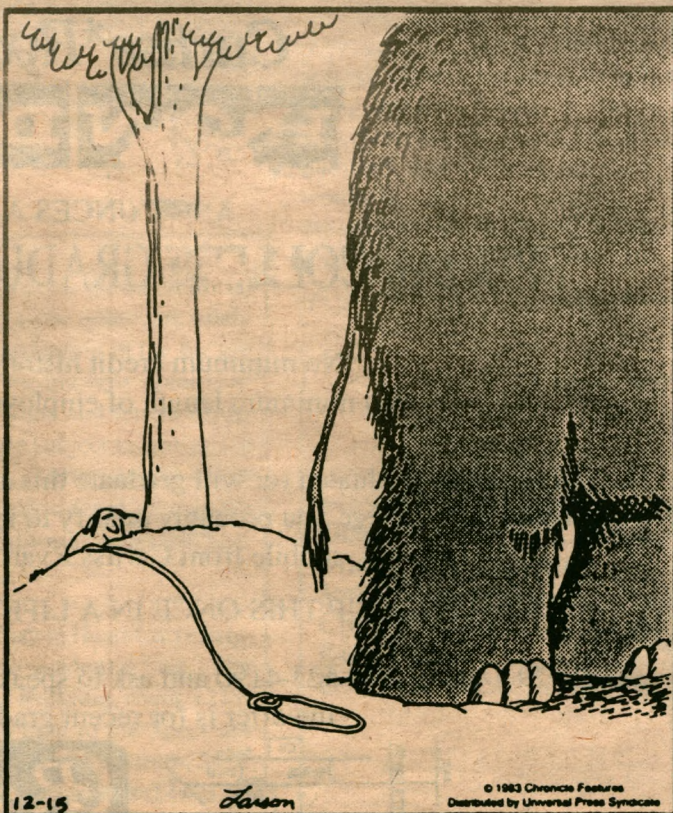
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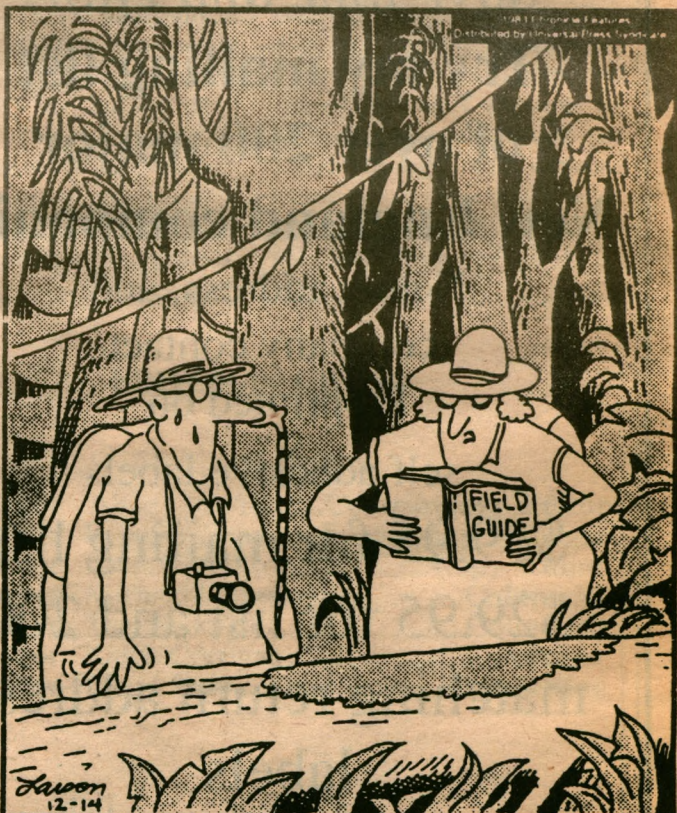
THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"This dangerous viper, known for its peculiar habit of tenaciously hanging from one's nose, is vividly colored." ... Oh! Murray! Look! ... Here's a picture of it!"

Men's LaCrosse brings home 1st victory

By Dean Connors

April 12, 1991 marks the date of the lacrosse team's first win ever for Sacred Heart University. They triumphed over Western Connecticut State University in a very close 6-5 win.

"We played our hearts out," said head coach Joe McGuigan. "And refused to let them back in."

The team had to "play their hearts out" because they now have only 14 members on the team and some of them are injured.

One injury happened before the game during warm ups to attack-man Mike Hartel (a twisted ankle). But he went on to play and score two goals in the fourth quarter, one of them being the game winner with only 34 seconds remaining.

Dave Kiley also added two goals for the Pioneers and Mike Breen had one as well.

"I'd give it a thumbs up," said mid-fielder Brian Feeley. He also added a goal along with four assists.

The Pioneers lost their goalie due to ineligibility, but Tim Gray (a hockey goalie with no lacrosse experience) has recently joined the squad and saved 14 shots to earn the victory.

The team will play Western one more time at home, April 24, in one of the last three games of the season.



A SHU laxman loses his footing as a teammate advances the ball upfield against Central Connecticut State University. The team played hard but in the end were downed by CCSU 10-9.

Photo by Michael Champagne

Sports Page Cafe

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The Madman will now make his final decree of the year: Evander Holyfield will knock out Big George Foreman in the seventh round of an interesting contest. The long term effect will find a match in late november or soon thereafter between Mike Tyson (after he disposes of Donovan 'Razor' Ruddock on June 21st) and Holyfield for the World

Missives from The Madman

Heavyweight Championship. That future contest will be the first "superfight" of the 90's and the winner of that tilt will probably make their first defense against Ray Mercer or Bruce Selden in middle 1992. As for Friday night, if Big George connects, Holyfield, with the alleged untested chin could perish. But this probably will not happen.

In the A.L. West, the California Angels and Chicago White Sox have both gotten off to tremendous starts and the Oakland A's are right there with both. Personally I'm rooting for Dave Winfield and Dave Parker to both have tremendous years and the latter to knock his old team off with a crucial late season blow. Both the Angels and the White Sox have enough pitching to stay

with the A's but we'll see if the Angels are serious contenders through a gruelling summer and if the White Sox will win as many one run ballgames as the last time around.

In the N.L., although the Mets are hitting just .215 an a team, they lead the N.L. East and with a great mound core that the Mets do possess (THE BEST IN BASEBALL), this team resembles a Met team that won it all in 1969 over a divisional rival named the Chicago Cubs. A familiar tune, isn't it? I still feel that St. Louis will hang around though to cause trouble. The N.L. West will ultimately be won by the Dodgers when they iron out all the defensive kinks but San Diego and Atlanta, yes the Braves, (remember them?) will make it close.

As for our own Pioneer nine and Lady Pioneers, well things look promising right now. Strong and deep pitching for Giaquinto's gang will come into play when they play back-to-back games and doubleheaders as well against quality competition. The Lady Pioneers continue to be led by strong mound efforts of April Ertl and Kari O'Donnell and the bats of April King and Michelle Palmer.

Superb effort on Monday by Fairfield's Charles Nagy vs. Red Sox (8 1/3 0 runs). If his weak team would score for him he may someday be a huge winner in the bigs.

Big mistake Kenny Anderson, you should have stayed in school. Learn from mistakes. Remember Chris Jackson.

Corrections April 11, 1991

A quote attributed to Dr. Gary Rose in the Spectrum (Vol. 7, No. 20) regarding the public lecture by Harvard Law School's, Arthur Miller as part of the Freedom Institute's celebration of the bicentennial of the constitution was incorrectly listed as "the 250th anniversary of the Bill of Rights." Rose's quote should have read, "We are pleased to have this distinguished professor host a public lecture as part of the Institute's celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights." Spectrum apologizes for the error.

In the same issue an article entitled, "A concerned athlete speaks out," it was incorrectly stated that "she (Tisha Johnson) is angry at the amount of money spent on cancer victims, homeless people and education." The correct quote was, "She is angry at the amount of money spent on foreign aid and feels that more money should be spent on cancer victims, Homeless people and education." We regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

The article which introduced the new Editor in Chief of the Spectrum newspaper incorrectly listed Michael Champagne's major as political science. The correct major is English.

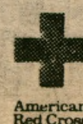
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Sports Briefs

Last warning!!! The Intramural Weekend Extravaganza is this weekend with the semi-annual Alvin T. Clinkscales Golf Tournament, Moonlight bowling, and Co-rec softball. The Golf Tournament begins at 12:30 at Fairchild Wheeler on Friday, the Moonlight Bowling is Saturday at Nutmeg Bowling Lanes on Villa Ave. at 9:30 pm, and the Co-Rec Softball on Sunday begins at 11 am. Sign up in front of activities or in coach Giaquinto's office or see Andy Madison.

Schedule

Women's Softball
(17-5/ 9-1 NECC)

Thurs. Apr. 18, Assumption (2)
Home, 3 pm.

Sat. Apr. 20, Keene State (2)
Home, 1 pm.

Sun. Apr. 21, NY Tech (2)
Old Westbury, NY, 2 pm.

Men's Baseball
(17-7/ 7-1 NECC)

Thurs. Apr. 18, Assumption
Worcester, MA, 3:30 pm

Sat. Apr. 20, New Hampshire Col.
(2), Manchester, NH, 1 pm.

Tue. Apr. 23, Quinnipiac
Hamden, CT, 3:30 pm

Wed. Apr. 24, Adelphi
Garden City, NY, 3:30 pm

Men's Lacrosse (1-5)

Sun. Apr. 21, Central Connecticut
New Britain, CT, 1 pm.

Wed. Apr. 24, Western Connecticut,
Home, 3 pm.

Scoreboard

Women's Softball

Sun. Apr. 14
Merrimack 1-0
Sacred Heart 3-4

Sat. Apr. 13
Franklin Pierce 1-4
Sacred Heart 3-10

Wed. Apr. 10
Sacred Heart 5-7
Bridgeport 0-0

Men's Baseball

Sun. Apr. 14
Lowell 2-8
Sacred Heart 0-9

Sat. Apr. 13
Keene State 1-2
Sacred Heart 6-8

Wed. Apr. 10
Mercy 4
Sacred Heart 9

Tue. Apr. 9
Merrimack 2
Sacred Heart 12

Baseball team rallies to defeat Lowell

By Rick Ferris
Sports Editor

The baseball team here at Sacred Heart has a strange way of winning ballgames. In numerous games the Pioneers spotted the opposition to a two run or more lead before coming back and winning. This Sunday, it appeared as though they may have spotted NECC foe Lowell too many runs to come back. You see, after winning the first game 2-0, Lowell had an 8-1 lead after 2 1/2 innings. Losing the second game would have been devastating to any hopes of winning the NECC and capturing an automatic bid to the NCAA's. But the comeback kids struck again and defeated Lowell 9-8 in nine innings.

In college double headers, each game is seven innings long. It took a two-out RBI single by Dave Nagy scoring Jerry Fry to tie it 8-8 in the bottom of the seventh. Freshman Chris Tierney was the hero of the day hitting the game winning hit scoring Nagy in the ninth.

The win was important for Sacred Heart's drive for a second consecutive appearance in the NCAA's. Head Coach Nick Giaquinto stated of the team's chances at a bid, "If we continue



A shot by Don Romeo to Mercy's third baseman was handled deftly and Romeo was thrown out at first but the run scored and the SHU hardballers prevailed to beat their opponents. For more information see story.

Photo by Michael Champagne

to play hard and play consistent baseball, we'll have a good opportunity for post-season play."

Junior Al Carrara (2-3) came in relief in the fourth and hurled six innings of one hit, relief with eight strikeouts, and only one walk allowing the Pioneers to come back.

In the opening game against Lowell, senior Mike Bennett pitched very well in holding a powerful Lowell offense to two

runs, but Lowell's Scott Johnson limited Sacred Heart to only four hits allowing no walks in shutting out the Pioneers for their second shutout of the season.

On Saturday, Sacred Heart defeated Keene State in a double header 6-1 and 8-2. Senior Rich Licursi one hit the Owls in the opener allowing an unearned run with 13 strikeouts. The 13 strikeouts gave Licursi the New England record for strikeouts in a

career (313). Bryan Muthersbaugh got the victory in the nightcap. Muthersbaugh allowed two runs on seven hits with six strikeouts.

Assistant coach Mark Lambert stated of obstacles to post-season play, "every game is important. There are four games remaining in the league (New Hampshire College and Southern Ct.) and games against Quinnipiac and Adelphi, two very good teams. They will all be tough games."

Are the Lady Pioneers on the path to the Regionals?

By Lori Bogue



The Lady Pioneers increased their record to 17-5, and an impressive 9-1, in the NECC. With 14 games remaining the Pioneers need to continue playing hard in order to guarantee a spot in the Regional playoffs.

Coach Bippy Luckie is pleased about the team's progress but not completely satisfied. She stated, "I believe that we have the potential to be NCAA champs, I didn't think so in the beginning of the season but the way we are playing anything is possible. We decide on our fate, the key is to keep winning."

On April 10, the Pioneers faced arch-rival University of Bridgeport. April Ertl received the win for the Pioneers having given up no earned run and three hits. The Pioneers blanked UB 7-0. Heather Crilly commented, "You are as good as you think you are, and it's better to be confident than cocky."

South-paw Keri O'Donnell was confident as she challenged the Purple Knights in seven innings in game two, giving up no earned runs. Leading hitters for the Pioneers were April King and

Becky Van Ort who went 2 for 4 with 1 RBI apiece. Renee Melchiona went 2 for 4, as the Pioneers beat UB, 5-0.

On Saturday the 13th, Franklin Pierce made the long trek from Rindge New Hampshire, only to drop two games to the Lady Pioneers. The Pioneers edged Franklin Pierce 2-1, and went on to crush their struggling offense and defense 10-4. King had an outstanding day at the plate, going 3 for 4 with 2 RBI. Maria Cavaliere, Van Ort, and Melchiona all smashed doubles. Tisha Johnson chipped in with 2 RBI, and Michelle Palmer went 2 for 4, while O'Donnell went 2 for 3. Ertl received both wins.

On Sunday the 14th the Pioneers challenged Merrimack College stealing both games 3-1, and 4-0. Palmer aided the Pioneers with 2 hits in the first game, and a perfect 2 for 2 in the second game. Nicole Duback, King and Johnson all had RBI's. Ertl received the win.

O'Donnell received the second win, and also had two hits, while Melchiona, Donna Charchenko, and Maria Cavaliere all contributed with safeties. Sophomore Chris Kanuch commented, "We have to stay mentally focused on softball, and concentrate on the next couple weeks because we will be #1 in the North East."



Pioneer Pitching

April Ertl-overall record 10-4
UB game one W- 7-0
7IP, 3H, 0K, 0BB, 0ER
Franklin Pierce game one W- 2-1
7IP, 3H, 3K, 2BB, 1ER
game two W- 10-4
5 1/3 IP, 4H, 1K, 2BB, 1ER
Merrimack game one W- 3-1
7IP, 1H, 4K, 0BB, 0ER

Keri O'Donnell- overall, 7-1
UB game two W- 5-0
7IP, 4H, 2K, 0BB, 0ER
Franklin Pierce- game two
1 2/3 IP, 2H, 0K, 3BB, 3 ER
Merrimack game two W- 4-0
7IP, 2H, 2K, 2 BB, 0ER

Top Hitters

Michelle Palmer .588
Nicole Duback .439
April King .418
Renee Melchiona .359
Keri O'Donnell .354

Key:

IP- innings pitched
H- hits
K- strikeouts
BB- base on balls (walk)
ER- earned runs
RBI- runs batted in
Safety- a single
NECC- New England Collegiate Conference
NCAA- National Collegiate Athletic Association